The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Reported Escape of Garibaldi from Caprera.

Another Attack Upon Rome Anticipated.

Italy Demands Explanations Regarding Rouher's Latest Speech.

ITALY.

Reported Disappearance of Garibaldi—Another Uprising Anticipated—Menabrea's Views of the Practicability of Achieving Italian Unity.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Dec. 8.

It is reported that Gen. GARIBALDI has again disappeared from the Island of Caprera, and it is feared that another attempt against Rome will be made be the Party of Action.

The speech of the French Minister of State, M. ROUHER, in which he said that Italy should not take forcible possession of Rome, gave rise to an angry debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, of which Count LANZA, of Pisa, is President, yesterday. Prime Minister MENABREA informed the House that he had asked the French Government for explanations of the speech, and he expected to receive a reply from Paris by Monday. He added that Italy could only gain possession of Rome with the concurrent consent of France and the other European Powers; that it would be impossible to achieve that object by force.

At the end of the debate a vote was taken, and the Government was sustained by the majority of the members.

Amnesty to Garibaldi's Adherents—Assembling of the Italian Parliament.

FLORENCE, Friday, Dec. 6.

The Italian Government has granted an universal amnesty to the adherents of Gen. GARIBALDI.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Views of the English and French Press.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The London *Globe* in an editorial this morning, says the present attitude of France renders a conference of the European Powers for the settlement of the Roman question utterly impossible.

The Paris *Presse*, however, says this morning that the Conference will not meet at Munich, as at first proposed, but in Paris at the time originally appointed. The envoys of the various Powers resident in the French capital, will represent those Powers in the Conference.

Opinion of the British Government.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night Lord STANLEY, alluding to the European Congress on the Roman question proposed by France, said he could not see that any good would result from the meeting of the representatives of the European Powers in a general conference without a previous agreement as to the basis upon which their deliberations should be conducted.

FRANCE.

Fears of a Ministerial Crisis.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 8.

Fears are entertained here of a Ministerial crisis, in consequence of the last speech of M. ROUHER, on the Roman question, in the Corps Legislatif.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 8—Evening.

Prince NAPOLEON is about to leave Paris for Monza, in Northern Italy, where he will meet his father-in-law, King VICTOR EMMANUEL.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Obsequies of the Manchester Fenians—Mail Carriage to the United States—Adjournment to February.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7—Midnight.

In the House of Peers this evening, Earl MAYO made a short speech, in which he deplored the bad taste and evil effect of the public funerals for the Fenians executed at Manchester, which had taken place in England and Ireland. Such demonstrations, he declared, showed a disposition to sanction murder. He was glad to say that every precaution had been taken by the Government to prevent or suppress any outbreak arising from the bad passions thus fomented.

In the House of Commons the new mail contract concluded with the Cunard Steamship Line was unfavorably criticised, when Mr. HUNT, Financial Secretary for the Treasury, defended the action of the Government, declaring that the contract was the best one that could be made at the present time.

At a late hour to-night the Houses of Parliament adjourned to meet on the 13th of February, 1868.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sympathy for the Manchester Fenians.

DUBLIN, Sunday, Dec. 8—Evening.

The obsequies of ALLEN, GOULD and LARKIN, were performed here to-day, and were the occasion of an immense manifestation of sympathy. The proceedings were similar to those reported at London, Manchester and Cork, but in numbers this demonstration far exceeded any previous one. It is estimated that fifty thousand men marched in the funeral procession. Good order was maintained all along the line, and the whole affair passed off quietly.

Her Majesty's Theatre in London Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7—Noon.

Her Majesty's Theatre, one of the largest in this city, took fire last night after the audience had retired, and was totally destroyed. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss, which is very heavy, has not yet been ascertained.

Distrust in Financial Circles.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 6.

The present state of political affairs in Italy creates some anxiety and distrust in monetary circles here.

GERMANY.

Changes in the Tariff Rates of the Zollverein.

BERLIN, Sunday, Sept. 8.

Important changes in the existing tariff rates of the Zollverein are contemplated.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Marine News—An American Ship Ordered from the Ochotsk Cruising Ground—Movements of Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 7.

A letter from Honolulu, dated Nov. 13, says: "The ship *Othello*, bound hence for Liverpool with wheat, has finished her repairs and is now reloading, and will sail for Liverpool on the 23d inst."

Captain ENOS, of the whaleship *Java*, at Honolulu, reports being ordered from the Ochotsk cruising grounds by the Russian General, and his boat given twenty-four hours to leave, otherwise the Russian threatened to sink his vessel.

The following whaleships have arrived at Honolulu: The *General Scott*, with 200 bbls. oil and 4,000 lbs. bone; *Ladoga*, with 1,100 bbls. oil and 16,000 lbs. bone; *Milo*, with 250 bbls. oil and 3,000 lbs. bone; *Java*, with 600 bbls. oil and 4,000 lbs. bone; *Peru*, with 300 bbls. oil and 2,000 lbs. bone.

The following have arrived at Hilo: The *Marengo*, with 275 bbls. oil and 5,000 lbs. bone; *Ohio*, with 350 bbls. oil and 1,000 lbs. bone; *Courser*, with 140 bbls. oil and 2,000 lbs. bone; *George*, with 560 bbls. oil and 9,000 lbs. bone; *Alpha*, with 550 bbls. oil and 9,000 lbs. bone; *Lydia*, with 250 bbls. oil and 4,000 lbs. bone. The *Alpha* is loading with oil for New-Bedford.

MONTANA.

Official Statement of a Topographical Survey of a Portion of the Territory.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 8.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, is in receipt of advices from the Surveyor-General at Helena, Montana Territory, showing the establishment of the initial point of surveys in that region on the summit of an isolated limestone hill about 800 feet high, between the Madison and Jefferson Rivers, near the junction of Willow Creek with the latter stream, and twelve miles southwest of the junction of the three forks of the Missouri River, in Madison County, sixty miles south of Helena, the capital, in latitude 45° 46' north, and longitude 112° west from Greenwich; also the returns of the survey of base line east thirty miles, west thirty-four miles, and the principal meridian south forty-two miles, and sixty miles north from the initial point—which surveys will be extended in future to accommodate settlers and the mining interests of that region. These returns show the land along the base line suitable for agricultural purposes to be confined to the bottoms along the rivers and small creeks, where fine crops of wheat, barley and vegetables are raised. The foot hills adjoining the bottoms are also susceptible of cultivation, if irrigated, and it has been ascertained that the crops raised on such lands are more certain and quite as abundant as those produced on the low lands of the valleys. These hills are covered with a luxuriant growth of excellent grass, affording pasturage for vast herds of sheep, horses and cattle. At seven miles from the initial point the base line crosses the Madison River, a stream fifty-two rods wide, with bluff bank seventy-five feet high, skirted on either side by groves of willow and cottonwood timber, and at nineteen miles intersects the west fork of Gallatin River, which is about eleven rods wide, the east bank being heavily timbered with cottonwood. Ten miles east of the initial point the line crosses the summit of a mountain 775 feet high, dividing the waters of the Madison and West Gallatin Rivers, the ridge extening north and south. The base line extending west from the initial point for the first four miles is over a limestone ridge, destitute of soil; thence it passes over several ranges of table mountain—the highest ridge being 750 feet. In some places these ridges are covered with excellent grass, rendering them valuable for grazing purposes. At twenty-two miles west the line crosses the Jefferson River, which is about twenty-two rods wide, with rapid current and high banks, the bed being covered with large boulders. The valley of this stream here is about two and a half miles wide, rich soil, and suitable for agricultural purposes. It then extends over table-lands, which are generally unfit for cultivation, and becomes rocky and the soil thinner, in proceeding, at the end of the line westward, which terminates at the foot of table mountains, in the vicinity of a rich mining district. No timber of any value is found on this line, except along the banks of the streams, that are found on the mountain slopes, being generally scattering fir and scrub cedar. The principal meridian running north, crosses the Jefferson fork three miles from the initial point, which at this place is twenty-one rods wide, with rapid current and low banks; thence it passes over the rich valley of the Jefferson fork which is about one and a half miles wide at this point. The seventh and eighth miles of this line are traced over an isolated mountain about twelve hundred feet high, broken and rocky. From nine to twenty-four miles is over table lands sloping gently towards the Missouri River a few miles East, the greater portion being undulating. The soil of this track is suitable for cultivation, and the grass excellent. Timber is found in abundance on the Missouri and eastern slopes of the adjacent mountains on the west. For the next twelve miles it passes along the foot of a rugged mountain range on the West, which separates the waters of the Big Boulder from the Missouri. The line is intersected by the valleys of Crow and Indian Creeks, and numerous deep gulches and ravines leading into them, causing the line to be much broken. The hill and mountain slopes are steep and sometimes rocky, generally covered with a fine growth of nutritious grass, which affords excellent pasturage. In these gulches or ravines a number of rich gold placer mines are being operated, and valuable gold-bearing quartz has been discovered in several places on the hills. At thirty-eight miles the line crosses the "Springfield Lode" of silver on the side of a huge mountain of granite. The next seven miles are exceedingly rough and mountainous; thence the line passes over table-lands, and gradually descends into the bottom land of the Missouri River, which is crossed 54 miles from the initial point. The Missouri River at this point is about 24 rods wide, with low banks, the left bank being frequently overflowed for a quarter of a mile. The land in these bottoms is rich and suitable for cultivation. There is no timber in this locality, except along the margin of river and gulches, consisting of willow and small cottonwood. The line, after crossing the Missouri, continues up the valley of the river to the last half-mile, where it intersects the Belt Mountains. Gold placer diggings have been extensively worked in this locality in Magpie Gulch, which on the east ascends the Belt Mountains through a canyon, and west runs toward the Madison River through a deep valley. Helena, the capital, is situated seventeen miles west, and Diamond City six miles east of the termination of this line. The meridian line, extending south from the initial point, for the first six miles passes up the valley of Willow Creek, where there are about three square miles of good land, susceptible of irrigation. The creek has a rapid current with a cross section of water equal to 1,440 square inches, and has a fine mill site three and a half miles above the initial point. The line for the next seventeen miles is over a broken country, the hills ranging east and west, some of which are 1,700 feet above the bed of the Madison River. These hills are generally covered with excellent bunch grass, affording abundant pasturage. At twenty-four miles the line intersects the Madison River, which at this point is thirty rods wide, and crosses just at the head of a remarkable canyon whose precipitous walls of solid granite are from 500 to 1,200 feet high. Above this canyon the valley is wide, and flows through broad and beautiful green meadows. The current of the river is rapid; the channel frequently divides, forming small islands, and the banks are low, fringed with willows and scattering cottonwood. After leaving the valley of the Madison River, the last eighteen miles of this line is over a plateau from one to four hundred feet above the bottom lands below the river, which gradually ascends toward the mountains on the east. The soil is generally first rate, and susceptible of irrigation. In this distance the line crosses several deep ravines and canyons, Jackass Creek passing through the principal one of the latter. The only mineral noted on this line is about twenty-five miles south of the initial point, where gold has recently been discovered in a number of places.

Canal Navigation.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Board of Trade of this city to-day subscribed $1,600 to aid in expediting the movements of boats on the canal. Messrs. WM. PETRIE and JOSEPH CARLEY, a committee appointed to look after the matter, leave this evening for Rome.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The canal has frozen over, and the weather is intensely cold.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sunday Dec. 8.

Boats were passing through Lock No. 19, 11 miles east of this city, this morning, into the Nine Mile Level, and were being locked through the sixteen locks at the rate of four an hour. The thermometer at 4:30 o'clock this P. M. indicated 16°, and was falling rapidly. The prospect of boats reaching tide-water is very doubtful. Canal Commissioner DORN has just arrived from Troy *via* the tow-path, and reported that, under the circumstances, boats are being passed at the above-mentioned locks with unusual rapidity through ice from four to six inches thick, and rapidly accumulating. There are probably 125 boats between Lock No. 20 and Troy. Boats are lying along this city which have not moved for several days.

UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 8.

The canal is tightly frozen over, with no prospect of a thaw at present.

Murder at West Boylston, Mass.—The Victim's Father Arrested on Suspicion.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 8.

THOMAS LEONARD, Jr., 21 years of age, was murdered last night in West Boylston, near this city. The police this morning arrested his father, an Irishman, about 50 years old, on the charge of committing the deed. Both men are known to have been drunk and to have fought together last night. The old man says three men came in and killed TOM. The deed was done with an axe, and the walls and ceiling were spattered with blood. Young LEONARD was a desperate character, and spent the largest portion of the past five years in jail. He was also in the army, from which he deserted seven times. An inquest on his body will be held to-morrow.

Affairs in Vermont—Fatal Casualty—Bridge Burned—Cathedral Consecration.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sunday, Dec. 8.

Mr. VICTOR WRIGHT, President of the State Agricultural Society, and a prominent citizen of Middlebury, was thrown from a wagon and instantly killed on Friday.

The Vermont Central Railroad Bridge at Northfield, 300 feet long and 70 feet high, was burned to-day.

The consecration of St. Mary's Cathedral occurred in this city to-day. A large number of ecclesiastics attended, including the Archbishop of New-York, Bishops from the principal cities of the States and Canada, and a large number of the clergy. Archbishop McCLOSKEY, of New-York, preached the consecration sermon. The railroads ran special trains for the occasion. The Cathedral is the finest edifice in this State.

Fire in the Maltby House, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 8.

A fire occurred this afternoon in the rear buildings of the Maltby House. The loss was estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000, and is covered by insurance. An employe of the hotel, who was asleep in his room when the conflagration occurred, was seriously burned about the head and lower extremities. He is now, however, quite comfortable.

Sailing of the Steamship Moravian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Dec. 8.

The steamship *Moravian* sailed last evening for Liverpool.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK AND MINNESOTA.

The steamships *New-York*, from Bremen Nov. 23 and Southampton Nov. 26, and *Minnesota*, from Liverpool Nov. 26 and Queenstown Nov. 27, arrived at this port yesterday. The advices received are three days later than those at hand by the *China*.

Serious bread riots took place in Belfast on Saturday, Nov. 23, owing to complaints of high prices. An organized mob smashed the windows of the bakers' shops and rifled them. The rioters were fired upon at one place but persisted. Several arrests were made.

A telegram from Bombay of Nov. 22 says: "The Abyssinian steam transports *Peruvian* and *West Indian*, which have arrived here, bring particulars of the wreck of the *Bosphorus*; 48 lives were lost. The Scinde Brigade has left Kurrachee for Abyssinia."

The Paris *Patrie* gives a denial to a rumor that the Cabinet of Washington had demanded to be allowed to take part in the Conference. Such a demand, it says, would be contrary to the Monroe doctrine.

In the French blue book, just published, the following is given as the effective of the Imperial troops: "The active army of France on the 1st of October, 1867, the date of the last returns that have reached the Minister of War, consisted of 358,769 men in the interior, and 65,263 in Algeria; making a total of 424,032. But from that number is to be deducted about 40,000 on leave, which reduces the force to 384,032. At the same date the figures for the reserve were 226,466. The general total of the active army is therefore 650,498."

A telegram from St. Petersburgh says that a petition signed by Russian manufacturers has been addressed to the Finance Minister, praying that the introduction of the new tariff may be postponed until January. A proclamation has been issued by the Czar, ordering a conscription of 4 per cent. of the population liable to military service. This measure is declared to have for its object the ordinary completion of the strength of the army and navy.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The French Blue Book's Reference to Italian Affairs—The Object of Gen. Dumont's Visit to Rome Explained.

The Yellow Book describing the state of the Empire was distributed Nov. 22 to the Senators and Deputies. It contains 258 pages. The portion relating to Foreign Affairs speaks in the following terms of the late events in Italy:

"The revolutionary party, not consenting to give up the hope of profiting by the confusion produced in Europe by the events of last year, was taking its measures in silence, and Italy appeared to it the ground best prepared for acting in. The calm in the midst of which, in spite of sinister prognostics, the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome had been effected, and the order which had not from that moment ceased to prevail in the Pontifical States, irritated the men of action; they beheld with disquietude the Convention of the 15th of September gradually producing its effects. Already several happy symptoms, such as the regulation of certain ecclesiastical affairs and the arrangements relative to the partition of the Pontifical debt, seemed to announce some improvement in the relations between Italy and the Holy See, and led to the expectation of a gradual appeasement which time alone could confirm. In this conviction we watched with a constant solicitude the secret conspiracy which might destroy our hopes. We did not cease from the month of January, to inform the Italian Government of the existence of committees and depots of arms at different places close by the Roman frontier. At the time of the formation of the Ministry of the 10th of April, we redoubled our efforts with the new President of the Council by calling his attention to the disquieting facts which were multiplying daily. The assurances we received were so positive and so reiterated that it would have been ungracious in us not to have received them with a marked satisfaction. We regretted, nevertheless, seeing the Government of the King delay taking certain preventive measures which, by putting a stop to preparations for the movement, would at once have discouraged the plotters and destroyed the hope which they appeared to place in the passive attitude of the authorities. Their language and that of their chief gave, on the contrary, an audacious publicity to their projects, and Italy looked on at the afflicting spectacle of a party placing itself openly above the laws and trampling underfoot the international engagements sanctioned by Parliament. However, the Italian Government recognized the necessity of forming around the Pontifical States a cordon of troops, with the view of preventing the imminent invasion of the Roman territory by the bands organized on Italian soil. We pressed it to do more, and to attack the evil at its source by suppressing the offices for enlistment, the clandestine nature of which could not conceal them from its vigilance. The volunteers, who had at first entered in an isolated way, were passing the frontier in groups more and more numerous. Everywhere repulsed by the Pontifical troops and by the population itself, they reformed behind the Royal army in order to renew their attacks. The Convention of the 15th of September was evidently losing daily the character of efficacy on which we had relied. The Florence Cabinet did not delay to state this belief, and it informed us that it believed it was compelled to send its troops into the Pontifical territory in order to reëstablish order there. A movement toward concentration was simultaneously taking place in the Italian army, which, breaking up the cordon established on the frontier, in order to form in columns, gave fresh facilities to the invasion. We were bound to ask the Italian Government to restore, by decisive acts, our confidence, which was justly shaken, and to make it understand that we should be at once compelled to consider what steps to adopt. Although from that moment all the measures dictated by prudence were taken by us, we nevertheless gave the Government of the King time to reassume a regular position. GARIBALDI, however, having evaded seven vessels which were watching him, passed unmolested through Florence, where he harangued the mob, entered the Pontifical Provinces, and conducted his army to within a few hours' distance from Rome; and we were bound to aid the feeble garrison which, exhausted by fatigue, awaited the decisive assault with a courage beyond its strength. The dangers to which anarchical attempts exposed all Italy, more even than they did the Papacy itself, had led in the meantime to the accession to office of men known by their patriotism and their firmness. In the midst of their early difficulties they thought it necessary to occupy certain points of the extreme Roman frontier. But on learning the defeat of the bands and the flight of GARIBALDI, they, with a praiseworthy spontaneousness, revoked the orders which we had a right openly to disapprove. Since then the Italian Ministry has devoted itself with success to the task of reducing to legal order all that had departed from it, and the want of power shown by the agitators has demonstrated how greatly the mass of the entire population is desirous of following, in the path of legality, those who have dared to show them the way. The Government of the Emperor, in presence of efforts which restored confidence to it, suspended the departure of a third division. Orders have even been given to concentrate the expeditionary corps at Civita Vecchia, and, as quiet is now reëstablished in the States of the Pope, we may calculate the near epoch of the return of our troops. We have brought the position of Italy and of the Pontifical States under the notice of the Powers, who cannot regard as indifferent questions which touch not only the moral and religious interests of a great number of their subjects, but also the principles of order and stability."

It may not be forgotten that when Gen. DUMONT went to Rome last Summer the *Moniteur* of the 1st of August, in answer to some criticisms of the Press, spoke of it as a sort of pleasure-trip, of quite a private character, during which he was exclusively to ascertain the cause of certain desertions from the Antibes Legion, and it gave it to be understood that the official mission attributed to him by the journals was but an arbitrary hypothesis. There is now no further reason for denial. The "Blue-book" heads one of its paragraphs, "Mission of Gen. DUMONT to Rome," and speaks thus of it: "A General officer of infantry, Gen. DUMONT, was sent to Rome to ascertain the causes of this discouragement (in the Legion) and to reanimate the spirit of the corps."

THE ROMAN INSURRECTION.

Causes of its Failure and of the Massacre of the Insurgents in the Eternal City.

Rome (Nov. 21) Correspondence of the Journal des Debats.

Some light has been thrown on the causes which rendered abortive the Roman insurrection of the 22d Oct. last, intended to have been a veritable revolution. When the National Committee ceded its powers to the Roman Junta, the latter, desirous of uniting the greatest possible number of adherents, in order to strike a grand blow and overturn the Government, was not prudent in its choice, and received without suspicion some police agents. These followed their trade in betraying it. Thus is explained the seizure made, two days before the time of action, of two boats loaded with muskets arriving by the Tiber, as well as another of arms and munitions in the Via delle Copelle; thus the authorities were enabled to organize an ambush to kill, arrest, or put to flight the insurgents around a depot of arms on the road called St. Paul, outside the walls; and, finally, thus they could make a descent on a house in the Transtevere, to which they laid siege, and followed it up by a veritable carnage.

The Chief of the Party of Action in Close Confinement.

Spezzia (Nov. 21) Correspondence of the Gazzetta del Popolo.

Yesterday both of GARIBALDI'S sons paid him a visit, but they left the same day. A distinguished physician of Milan, who was specially sent for by the General, has been admitted to him, but he was escorted to the door by carbineers, and obliged to pledge his word of honor that he would not talk of politics, or convey to him newspapers or writings. A judge, accompanied by an usher and tipstaff, have also paid the General a visit, to interrogate him, with a view to his contemplated prosecution. These good people were quite embarrassed by the position in which they were placed. The first formal question the judge put was the usual one: "Your name?" The General answered: "My name? Those who sent you know well." He then began to write and took no further notice of the officers of justice who, after a consultation among themselves, withdrew. The General is treated with great severity. The object seems to be to wear him out and to induce him to request to be sent to America, but he is inflexible. The trial will take place; but by the side of GARIBALDI will sit the volunteers, the army which sympathises with him, the communal councils, the committees of assistance, the Rattazzi Ministry, the Cialdini Ministry—in fact, all Italy.

FRANCE AND EUROPE.

Synopsis of the French Yellow Book—The Roman and Eastern Questions.

The Yellow Book which has just been issued contains ninety documents. Of those concerning Italy the first bears the date of the 19th February, 1867. Nearly all point out the existence of revolutionary machinations against the Roman State, and give quotations from the conversations which took place between M. DE MALARET, the French Minister at Florence, and Signor RATTAZZI, the Italian Minister. In these conversations the latter expressed his firm resolution to thwart GARIBALDI'S combinations, and M. DE MALARET declared that France was firmly resolved herself, to cause the conversation of the 15th September to be respected. A dispatch from the Marquis DE MOUSTIER the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated July 21, expresses surprise and anxiety respecting Signor RATAZZI'S confidence as regards GARIBALDI'S plans. In a dispatch dated Oct. 5, M. DE MALARET says: "Signor RATAZZI seems anxious, and fears he is no longer master of the situation, but still gives the same assurances." In a dispatch dated 18th October M. DE MOUSTIER says that he intimated to the Chevalier NIGRA, the Italian Minister at Paris, that if the Florence Government was powerless, France would protect the Pope. M. DE NIGRA endeavored to point out the inconveniences that might result from French intervention; he declared that Italy would accept a Congress of the European Powers to bring the Roman question to a final solution. Dispatches from Rome, dated Nov. 8, announce that the Roman Government would pursue a course of clemency. The last document is the dispatch of M. DE MOUSTIER, dated Nov. 9, which has already appeared in the public journals. As regards the affairs of Turkey, the notes from the French Government insist upon material reforms. The last dispatch from M. DE BOUREE, the French Minister at Constantinople, signalizes that the deep impression made upon the Ministers of the Sultan by the delivery of the French declaration on the Cretan question was beginning to calm down. "They seem," he says, "to understand that the declaration in question was the consequence of anterior events. Although their refusal to agree to our request has compelled us to withdraw our responsibility, the Porte knows that it he cannot exact from us the support which it had previously declined, we have nevertheless no intention of increasing the difficulties of its position." M. DE BOUREE then mentions that the Porte is carrying out reforms in its courts of law, public administration and instruction.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Relations of the French Government with the United States and the Southern Governments.

The Blue Book contains the subjoined reference to American matters:

"Our relations with the United States have resumed their usual cordial character. Faithful to the recollections of our history, we note with sincere sympathy the continued efforts of the great American Confederation to complete its work of reconstruction and efface the vestiges of past discord. The prosperity of the United States is closely allied to that of the world, and in the desire we cherish for their development, our interests are in unison with the traditions of our old friendship.

The time is not yet opportune to commence commercial negotiations with the Washington Cabinet. Yet the progress which the economical doctrines now prevailing in Europe seem to have made in the opinions of the Federal Administration give reason to hope that our exchanges with the United States will soon be placed under a conventional regimen which will prove favorable to their development. In any event, we shall, no doubt, first obtain for our export of wines the modification of the tariff which we requested last year, abolishing the present mode of levying duties, that has proved so prejudicial to the importance of our exports.

North America has been the scene both of intestine strife and foreign war. Albeit the interests of French residents in those distant countries have suffered somewhat from the consequences of a situation especially unfortunate for the natives of the land, we have at least the satisfaction of recording that our share of damage has been as limited as it well could be, and that in every part of the country the Governments have given evidence, in now dealing with us, of a degree of good-will which it would be unjust not to recognize."

CRETE.

Progress of the Insurrection—Prospects of a Winter Campaign.

Canea (Nov. 7) Correspondence of the London Herald.

To-day the soldiers outside Canea broke up their camp for their march into the interior. OMAR PACHA has been entertaining Consuls and officials, it is supposed on account of his early departure. He is in a great rage at the amnesty upsetting his military plan of operations, and his departure from Crete is believed to be on that account.

The Grand Vizier's aid de camp, lately arrived, had a consultation with the principal Turkish officials, but with closed doors, so that nothing is known of his mission. Cretan Mussulmans in Canea, Candia and Rhytimo are doing their best to help the Turks in their amnesty, concessions, &c., and addressing their fellow-islanders in tones of peace.

AALI PACHA, the Grand Vizier, instituted an inquiry into some grievance of the people of Ashrotori, (the province neighboring on Canea,) the result of which inquiry was that redress was given, and SENER EFFENDI, Governor of Canea, reprimanded by the Grand Vizier for neglect of duty. AALI PACHA is doing all he can to conciliate, but the Greeks are always agitating, and continue throwing volunteers into the island, in spite of the Turkish blockade, and the Cretans, in conjunction with the Greeks, are mustering a navy to worry the Turks on the outer side of their blockade. The *Cuossis* (blockade runner) was unable to land some of her cargo, (biscuits, ammunition, &c.,) on account of 100 volunteers insisting on embarking, in order to leave Crete. Rather than convey those volunteers away from the island, the *Cuossis* returned to Syria with part of the cargo shipped for Crete.

The Turks are very apprehensive of the Winter in the mountains, now covered with snow; the winds from frozen Sphakia make Canea very cold. There have been several arrivals of troops from Constantinople.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Letters in Reference to the Probable Safety of the Explorer.

From the London Times, Nov. 26.

Some important information with reference to the probability of Dr. LIVINGSTONE being yet alive was imparted by Sir RODERICK MURCHISON last evening to a crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at Burlington House. The large room filled so speedily that the President commenced proceedings ten minutes before the time of meeting, and after a few introductory remarks read the following communication from Dr. KIRK, to which he had previously referred:

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 28.

MY DEAR SIR RODERICK: You know that a rumor has been current on the coast that a white man had been seen near Ujiji. Such a story came to us at a time when it was quite impossible that LIVINGSTONE could be the man. Now, however, another narrative has reached us, and, if we believe it, it is I think, difficult to avoid the conclusion that our distinguished traveler may even yet succeed and disprove the story given us of his death by the Johanna men.

A Banian trader at Bagamoyo told me three days ago that he had heard a rumor that some white man had been seen at Wemba; of this he seemed to have no doubt. To-day he brought a native, whom he introduced, and left alone with me. I entered into conversation, and led him on in an irregular way to give an account of his journey, without guiding his imagination by any leading questions, determining to meet him again and fill in the details. When I dismissed him, after my first conversation, it appeared that a ship would sail for Bombay immediately; and, not to lose a chance, Mr. CHURCHILL, the Consul, to whom I gave the notes, at once sent all to Bombay, with a request that the substance might be telegraphed to the Foreign office—viz.: that we had now some grounds for believing that a white man resembling LIVINGSTONE had been seen to the south of the Sea of Ujiji.

This native, with the rest of the caravan, left Bagamoyo and passed along the usual trade route to Wemba and Maranga, where they remained trading for some time, and again returned to the coast. When in one of the villages under Maranga, which is a region governed by several chiefs, more or less dependent on one paramount, a white man arrived with a party of thirteen blacks, who spoke Suaheli. All had firearms, and six carried double-barreled guns. The white man was of moderate height, not stout, dressed in white, and wore a cloth wrapped round his head. He gave the chief a looking-glass, and was offered ivory, which he declined, stating that he was not a trader. He then went northward. I do not know that this man can tell much more. He is a simple carrier, who formed part of a caravan; but if we find the head man of the party, it will be possible, no doubt, then to identify the stranger, who seems, to our imagination, so like our long-lost friend; and then only think of the revelations he will have to reveal to us.

It is decided that we go to Bagamoyo in two days to make inquiry, but we must do so quietly.

The story of a white man having been seen at Uruna, to the west of the lake, is a distinct thing from the more definite narrative we now have. But the one adds confirmation to the other, and shows us, if it be LIVINGSTONE on whose track we now are, that he has more than half finished his work, and is about to go to the Albert Nyanza. I may mention that there is now no doubt that the white man of whom I wrote formerly long ago as having been seen on one of the lakes by an Arab, who remained on the coast, was a Turk, one of the traders from Gondokoro, having been met with in Alvanda by Zanzibar merchants. The description fully satisfied me of this, and nothing is more probable. Thus the traders of Egypt and Zanzibar have now met in the interior of Africa. SPEKE'S route has been quickly followed. How far this has been for the immediate benefit of Africa others may judge. In the end Africa will be overrun with traders in all directions, and then the vast resources of this continent will be shown.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have again seen my informant, and placed before him my books of photographic portraits. In the first he did not recognize the likeness of the man he saw in the interior, although it contained a very fine side view of LIVINGSTONE. In the second he at once pointed to a staring likeness of LIVINGSTONE, which I kept as a caricature, and said, 'That is the man. But,' he added, 'come on to Bagamoyo and see my master and the other men; they have seen him also, and will tell you all they know.'

Suspend your opinion for a little. Mr. CHURCHILL and I go in two days to Bagamoyo to make inquiry. Please communicate this news to Mr. WEBB and Miss LIVINGSTONE and other friends; but until my next maintain some caution. JOHN KIRK.

Sir R. MURCHISON also read the following communications from the Foreign Office:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 23.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, for the information of the Royal Geographical Society, the accompanying dispatch, which has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, reporting that information has been received calculated to induce the belief that Dr. LIVINGSTONE was living seven months before the date of Mr. CHURCHILL'S dispatch.

I am Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES MURRAY.

Sir R. I. MURCHISON, K. C. B.

ZANIBAR, Sept. 28, 1867.

MY LORD: A native boat being on the point of leaving this for Makula, near Aden, I hasten to transmit to your lordship the copy of a dispatch of this day's date, that I have addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, acquainting him with the intelligence, gathered within the last two days from the people who have come from the interior of Africa, with reference to a white man having been seen seven month ago at a place called Marunga, 650 miles due east of Zinibar. Since writing the accompanying dispatch the slave on whose information more particularly the belief of Dr. LIVINGSTONE being alive may be based, has, among a hundred photographs, recognized the portrait of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the man he saved at Marunga. [Cheers.] This is indeed glorious news, [hear, hear,] and Dr. KIRK and I leave this for Bagamoyo as soon as possible to gather further information from other members of the caravan to which the slave in question is attached.

I have, &c., H. A. MARCHILL.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Some Account of the Eruption.

Naples (Nov. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

As yet I have done scarcely more than note the fact of the eruption of Vesuvius, but so much has it increased since Wednesday last, and so marvelously beautiful is the spectacle, that it merits a more detailed report. Unlike those terrific displays which we have had at times, and which cease with one great effort, this is a lava eruption increasing even in force and beauty, and promising a duration of some weeks, if not months. If so—and it is the opinion of those most experienced in these matters—all the world may see it as soon as the groundless fears as to the state of Naples have vanished. For the first one or two nights the mountain was modest enough in its demonstrations; tongues of fire shot up to announce its internal agitation, and a thin stream of lava trickled down behind in the direction of Ottajano, which lies on the south-east side of Vesuvius. Some friends who went up there early gave a vague idea of the scene, and spoke of eight or ten new craters, being no more than so many fissures opened by the explosive force of the mountain, and which change in number and character from day to day. For the last two or three nights, however, the scene has been as grand as can well be conceived; but, before giving details, let me describe the actual state and appearance of the mountain. Since December, 1861, it has been almost quiescent, with the exception of one or two sulky and uncertain puffs, and our clear blue atmosphere has ceased to be marked with the spiral columns of smoke. On the very summit has gaped the huge crater, measuring nearly 700 feet in circumference, around which even children might have played, being careful only to avoid certain sulphurous exhalations which were emitted at intervals. During the last two years a small cone has been formed by the matter gradually ejected from this sulphurous hole. We could scarcely see its head above the walls of the large crater, but within the last week, like some presumptuous stripling, it has shot up above its venerable parent, and this it is which has been fuming and spluttering and steaming with all the arrogant impatience of youth since last Wednesday. It has sent forth an immense quantity of lava, converting the surrounding crater into a lake of fire. At first the high circling walls kept it within bounds; but gradually it has risen and risen, until it is now flowing down in several directions where the abrupt and irregular wall admitted of a passage. The result has shown that it is lower in the direction of Ottajano, on the southeast, and those who do not care to make the ascent may have a glorious view of it from Sorrento. Still, there is nothing like mounting to the top, so let us be off; yet, better still, suppose it to have been done, and that last night. GIOVANNI COZZOLINO was our guide, who, by virtue of having accompanied HUMBOLDT and many of the scientific and literary men of the age, expects his own name to be enrolled in literary annals. He is, however, a very safe and intelligent guide. There was no incident to mark until we got to the foot of the main cone, when we heard the thunder of the mountain and felt the shocks as of an earthquake at every effort made to disgorge the liquid fire. Ascending by the usual road, we were compelled, on approaching the summit, to skirt a little round to the southeast, for two reasons—first, to get on the blind side of the wind, which might have brought down upon us an inconvenient shower of stones; and, secondly, to obtain a better view of the main stream, which was fed, not only by the great crater, but by another orifice opened outside, about 20 feet in diameter. From this spot the stream of living fire, full 20 to 30 feet in width, poured down to the bottom of the mountain rapidly where it met with no obstacles, and where it did struggling energetically until it carried everything before it. To the edge of the crater it was impossible to approach, the heat was scorching; and what would have been the consequences had the lava boiled over and come down upon us? It was difficult, therefore, to form any fair estimate of its size, but one might have supposed that it was not more than 70 feet in diameter. It was not a moment, however, for figures when Nature was exhibiting her power in one of its grandest forms. There was a roar and a shock, and then shot forth flames and stones full 1,000 feet in height, at intervals of from one to five seconds, according to the watch of one of the party; these tremendous convulsions were repeated, and then came the descending shower, composed of stones of various sizes, some certainly half a ton in weight, judging by the bulk. We could mark their course by the eye as long as they retained their red heat, but on approaching the earth they blackened, and then the ear alone could tell what was spotting and pitting the earth around. By the same person who had already acted as calculator it was declared that the descent occupied five seconds—much in excess, I should imagine, of the actual time. Precision, of course, was impossible in the excitement of such a scene, and if we say that one thousand feet was the height attained, we shall not be wide of the mark. It was a nervous proximity to danger on which to stand, so the whole party soon decamped, and got back to Naples shortly after midnight, awe struck by a scene which never can be forgotten. Yet, without the fatigues of an ascent, any one can from the city enjoy a spectacle of marvelous beauty, only diminished in proportions as compared with that which I have just described. There is no sound, but there are those everlasting flames, across the centre of which is sometimes drawn a swathe of dark clouds, giving to their summits the appearance of greater height; and the sky is glaring with a deep-red color; and mighty stones, reduced by distance, are falling like myriads of stars on the summit of the mountain, the foot of which is wrapped in darkness. What a gorgeous scene, and how much more gorgeous it promises to be!

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Parliamentary Matters—Project to Include British Columbia in the Confederation—The Postal Bill—Amusements in Toronto.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1867.

The extraordinary mildness of the weather has been the theme of general conversation, for such a remarkable season has not been witnessed in Canada since 1837. There has been very little rain in this section of the Dominion since Summer, and the consequence has been rather serious, as water has been scarce, and in many places not obtainable without being carried in some instances five miles. The Winter fairly set in yesterday, and to-day we have had a fall of snow, but it is only light. Last night was one of the stormiest upon record, and it is to be feared that much harm has been done. Several vessels belonging to ports along the lake must have been out in the gale, unless they found shelter before it came on. The wind blew a perfect tornado, and swept away fences, and even broke down large trees in places exposed to the full sweep of the terrible storm. With the fall of snow the wind moderated, and to-day it has been quite calm. The aspect is thoroughly wintry, and we may look forward to a sharp spell of weather, to last at any rate until the holidays. Navigation has not before been unimpeded so late since the year above mentioned.

Parliament drags its slow length along, and Ministers have been unmindful of their promises, for the Inter-Colonial Railway Bill was promised for Thursday evening, but it is still in the future. A spirited debate has been elicited by the introduction of the resolutions on the annexation of the Northwest Territory. It commenced on Wednesday, and is to be concluded on Monday. Some surprise has been created by the resolutions being suddenly sprung upon Parliament, the Premier not having mentioned the question as one to be taken up this session. No cause is assigned for the step, and the only explanation is the assurance of M. CARTER that there were reasons of State why the resolutions should be passed at once. It is hinted that, as the United States have recently shown a disposition to make further acquisitions of territory, as instanced in the purchase of Russian-American territory, and rumored offers for certain islands, they may possibly incline to the annexation of the Northwest Territory, in order to shut out Great Britain from encroaching on the Pacific; hence it is desirable to bring that vast tract of country at once into the new Dominion. This idea is said to be strengthened by the recent manifestations in British Columbia, and it is just possible that when Parliament reassembles in February an endeavor may be made to include British Columbia, too, in the union. The presence of a Commissioner from that colony evinces a desire on the part of some of the inhabitants there to hasten the event. However that may be, it is obvious that the Government of Canada have a reason for suddenly taking up a question they intended to have laid over for the present. The resolutions are certain to pass. Objections were raised to the sixth clause, inasmuch as it was somewhat ambiguous as regarded action in the matter of transference, it being provided that the legal rights of any corporation or company (meaning the Hudson's Bay Company) would be respected; and in case of difference of opinion as to the extent, nature or value of these rights, the same shall be submitted to judicial decision, or be determined by mutual agreement between the Government of Canada and the parties interested. Mr. McDOUGALL, however, consented to an amendment by adding, "Such agreement to have no effect or validity until first sanctioned by the Parliament of Canada." That sets opposition at rest, and the annexation of the Northwest Territory may be considered as good as annexed.

Great dissatisfaction is manifested at the refusal of Parliament to listen to a measure doing away with dual representation—or, in other words, the holding of a seat in the House of Commons and another in the Local Legislature by one member. It is likely to have a bad effect upon the interests of the country, as the members of local governments having seats in the Commons must necessarily militate against the due performance of the duties devolving upon them as Local Ministers. It would have been well to have passed the bill introduced, as it did not affect the present members, but was to take effect at the end of the present Parliamentary term.

The Postmaster-General has given way on the Postal bill. He found the remonstrances of the Press too powerful to be resisted, and he has consented to leave the payment of postage on newspapers optional as between publishers and subscribers. The first intention was to compel payment by the publishers on mailing their papers. The alteration is hailed with satisfaction. The bill has also been changed making the payment of postage on letters optional with the sender or receiver, the prepaid rate to be 3 cents and the unpaid 5 cents; at present it is 5 cents and 7 cents.

The opposition to the Grand Trunk Railway Bill has been withdrawn, and strange to say, there is every prospect of the measure passing easily. This is owing to the adroitness of the manager of the road, who went before the House Committee and made such a plausible statement as to satisfy even Mr. HOWE, who came out fiercely at first against the bill. It is astonishing what extraordinary freaks members of Parliament take at times. From all appearance the Grand Trunk stood no chance except to be utterly demolished. Another instance of sudden change was witnessed last night in Mr. BLAKE opposing the Northwest Territory resolutions. His party has labored long and persistently to bring about the very proposal made by Mr. McDOUGALL, and to-day the *Globe* of this city is belaboring Mr. HOWE for his opposition to the resolutions. What will it say to the course taken by its favorite, Mr. BLAKE?

We are likely to have a good deal of bank legislation next session. Most of the banks in Ontario are applying for amendments to their charters, and thus the banking question will become a prominent one. The Government may possibly be induced to adopt some scheme better suited than the system now in vogue.

"Under the Gaslight" is being nightly produced at the Lyceum theatre here, and it takes well. The company is a good one, and the play will be run a considerable time without any difficulty. There is a proposition before the public for the erection of a new theatre, and it will be carried out, too, as the present one is altogether unsuitable.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Municipal Election—Practical Benevolence—The Everett Statue—The Public Gardens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1867.

Our municipal election takes place to-morrow, and great will be the scramble for office. The friends of Mayor NORCROSS and Dr. SHURTLEFF have left no stone unturned to accomplish their end. Both parties are sanguine of success. The issue at the polls will be between the advocates of "economical reform" and the upholders of the "ring." Boston, like New-York, has a "ring," and during the past five years it has grown wonderfully. The savings of this "ring" have consisted in drinking iced Cochituate at public dinners, reforms in the use of Chinese firecrackers, and economies in small matters, while extravagance has run rampant in the direction of unnecessary lunatic asylums, magnificent trotting parks, and uncalled-for schemes of public improvement and sentimental benevolence. Under the present order of things, the honest citizen realizes that the present year shows the highest rate of taxation ever known in Boston. The noisy ward meetings, crimination and recrimination, intrigue and unfairness, and a general gnashing of teeth among the faithful and the faithless, show how bitter are the elements that characterize the canvass. The staid citizen, who for forty years has voted for Mayor, is shocked at such proceedings. The Aldermanic ticket of both parties is completed, and both comprise a representation of the various interests of the city. But it cannot be denied that the Republican City and Ward Committee have all through exhibited a "Spencerian" policy in the selection of candidates; while their opponents, the Democrats, the Pure Liberal Legislation men and the Workingmen, uniting on one ticket, have adopted a ticket embracing men entertaining different political views, popular and known to be honestly in favor of an impartial administration of their local Government. The Republicans fear Dr. SHURTLEFF and the influences that are at work in his favor; yet it is possible that Mr. NORCROSS may be reëlected. Strange things will be done at the polls. No one is able to predict what will come out of the secret conclaves of the Republicans, the mysterious councils of the F. L. L., or the wigwams of the Democrats.

PROTECTION OF SEWING SHOP GIRLS.

It is decidedly refreshing in this age of much ideal or theoretical benevolence to find an organization that truly sympathizes with the wants, privations and temptations of that abused class of young women who are compelled to "go into a shop" and earn their livelihood with the needle. Even when business is the most active, the sewing girl ekes out a miserable life. That their wages are inadequate for the commonest board, is a notorious fact, and that the temptations that surround them too often lead them to sell their virtue, is equally true. But in the goodness of their heart, (and let it be said to their great credit,) an association of ladies, connected with the Evangelical churches of this City have recently formed a society, on a large scale, to assist young women who may come here friendless from respectable homes, or who are now living here and needing aid. Some of the wants of this numerous class have been met by the establishment of a "Home" on Beach-street, where good meals are furnished at cost and at prices within the reach of the poorest shop girl. For instance, a bowl of nice soup is furnished for five cents, and other edibles at corresponding prices. In addition to this the buildings furnish good clean lodgings and board, if desired, and free medical attendance is provided for the sick. Girls out of work too can come here, make known their wants and receive information as well as advice and counsel. And with this practical benevolence, the social and intellectual welfare of the sewing girl is not overlooked. The evenings are devoted to free meetings for the information and entertainment of the young women, and a library and reading-room are at their use. Thus it is that the founders of the "Home" hope to prevent many a sewing girl from falling into the snare of the tempter and to surround them with elevating influences.

THE EVERETT STATUE.

All the newspapers here are poking fun at the Everett Statue in the Public Garden. It is at present the standing joke of the season. If that gifted scholar could arise from his grave and take a look at himself in iron, he would undoubtedly return to his damp home in a hurry, thoroughly disgusted with that "work of art." The pedestal on which it stands is not high enough; and if the statue were turned round, some people are so uncharitable as to believe that it would jump into the immense body of water spanned by the "great bridge."

THE PUBLIC GARDEN.

The Public Garden is soon to receive an addition in the shape of an ether monument. It will consist of a fountain with water issuing from the mouths of lions, and above, on the four sides, inscriptions accompanied by views in relief symbolizing the mitigating effects of ether. Surmounting the monument will be the Good Samaritan group. The structure will be about thirty-five feet high. On account of the doubt and controversy on that subject, no attempt is made of crediting any person with the discovery of ether. That it was first used successfully at the Massachusetts General Hospital is generally admitted. VIGIL.

The State Capitol Plans Approved.

From the Albany Journal, Dec. 7.

Gov. FENTON this morning approved the plan for the New Capitol, prepared by FULLER and GILMAN, under the supervision of the Capitol Commissioners, as adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office. We understand that the work of excavation will begin on Monday, under the superintendence of JOHN BRIDGEFORD. The designation of Mr. BRIDGEFORD to superintend the work is a guarantee that it will be prosecuted with energy, economy and thoroughness.

A new Capitol is now assured, and the comfortless and inadequate building which now passes as a Capitol will in a few years give place to a structure creditable to the Empire State and sufficient for the accommodation of its officers.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—Steamboats are still running between New-York and this city. Although here there is but little ice to be seen in the river, yet below the obstructions are quite formidable. Between New-Baltimore and Catskill the river is covered with what boatmen call "heavy pudding ice," through which boats pass with much difficulty. Should the atmosphere continue to grow cold—as it has done since early this morning—by to-morrow it will form a very serious, if not an insurmountable barrier to river navigation. Some of the tugboats have gone into Winter quarters in the Basin here, and those that leave here this evening will winter near New-York. All the sail vessels have left here, and but few barges are being laden.—*Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 7.*

FORGED TICKETS FOR DICKENS' READINGS.—It is reported that unauthorized persons have caused the issue of admission tickets for Mr. DICKENS' readings in this City. Nothing definite is known, as yet, beyond the fact that the printer who was engaged by Mr. DICKENS' agent to print the genuine tickets was approached by an unknown man, and asked to print some more. The printer, however, suspected that something was wrong, and only struck off one copy, which was seized by the fellow, who left and has not since been seen. Persons asked to buy tickets from speculators, should assure themselves of the genuineness of the article. The Police are on the alert.

ARRIVAL OF ADAM BURNETT.—The TIMES, one day last week, mentioned the arrest of ADAM BURNETT, a noted confidence operator and swindler in the Western and Middle States, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., by Officer COOK, of that place. The prisoner was immediately forwarded to this City in charge of Officer COOK, and he arrived late last night. BURNETT is detained for the present at Police Headquarters to await further developments in his case.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The second visit of CHARLES DICKENS to this country has excited a very natural curiosity to recall what he was pleased to say about us after his former visit; and TICKNOR & FIELDS, in answer to a very general demand, have issued a new edition of the *American Notes*, which on its first appearance created such an absurd uproar in our over-sensitive society. The resentment caused by Mr. DICKENS' sharp strictures on our manners and institutions has, however, long since died away; and Americans who now read his *Notes* for the first time, or renew their acquaintance with the book after a lapse of a quarter of a century, are amazed that his satire should have roused such a storm of indignation here. Mr. DICKENS put down many things unfairly in his *Notes*, saw many things imperfectly, and in many instances misjudged our progress and the tendency of our people; but, making all these allowances, there was a great deal of truth in the severest things he said of us, and perhaps this was what made us so very angry with him. Americans of the present generation look back upon American society of twenty years ago from a very advanced stand-point of culture; and they regard the America that CHARLES DICKENS saw in almost the same light that he did, correcting his judgments, of course, by a more thorough knowledge of the influences then at work under the surface of society. *American Notes* was in many respects a caricature—but, after all, it had a basis of truth; and if Mr. DICKENS now sees occasion to alter his earlier judgments and impressions, it will not be so much because those judgments and impressions were wrong, as because the America of 1867 is very different from the America of 1842. No American of the present day need be angry with the *Notes*, because they don't touch him, and because the author has lived to see his vaticinations disproven by events, and to find, on his second visit here, the society which he described as hopelessly sinking into barbarism, as cultivated, as refined, and as elegant as that which he left in Europe.

The splendid Library Edition of DICKENS' works, and the pretty Diamond Edition, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, are now complete. In size of volume and in general appearance, the first is one of the best editions of DICKENS we have ever seen, for general use. The type is large and handsome, and the illustrations comprise all the best designs of the best artists who have drawn from DICKENS' works inspiration for their pencils. The Diamond Edition, despite the fineness of the type, has become very popular on account of its elegant appearance and the genuine talent displayed in SOL EYTINGE'S admirable illustrations.

—In connection with these editions we must mention those of HURD & HOUGHTON, whose large edition, now in progress of publication, is fully equal to the Library Edition of TICKNOR & FIELDS. The page is clear and readable, and the illustrations are drawn from the best original sources. The Globe Edition, published by the same house, is less elegant, but quite as convenient for general reading, with the additional recommendation of greater cheapness. It is handsomely illustrated from designs by DARLEY and GILBERT.

—Among the cheap editions of DICKENS' works those of PETERSON Brothers, of Philadelphia, are deservedly popular. The paper is poor, but the type is large and readable, and the volumes are of convenient size and form.

—We do not often see a more beautiful holiday publication than the *Atlantic Almanac* for 1868, edited by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and DONALD G. MITCHELL. It is in every respect a credit to the house of TICKNOR & FIELDS, who publish it as the extra Christmas number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. It contains four beautifully colored illustrations of the seasons, by BOBBETT and HOOPER, from designs by ALFRED F. BELLOWS, and nine plain engravings, from designs by MCENTEE, EYTINGE, S. COLMAN, E. A. BARRY, G. DU MAURIER and HARRY FENN, besides very tastefully designed headings to the calendars. The reading matter comprises original and selected poems, sketches and short essays, by the foremost American and English authors. The *Atlantic Almanac* is not exactly the thing to hang in a chimney corner, for every day use; but a more elegant book for the parlor table has rarely been issued from an American press.

THE READINGS OF CHARLES DICKENS.—TICKNOR & FIELDS have published, in very neat and convenient form, a complete set of the *Readings of Charles Dickens*, condensed by himself especially for this purpose. The series comprises eight miniature volumes in paper covers, the page about the size of the diamond edition, but the type large, clear and readable. Each volume includes the readings for a single night, and nothing could be more convenient or desirable for those who wish to make themselves familiar with the readings in the precise form in which they will hear them from the lips of Mr. DICKENS.

—*The Old Franklin Almanac* for 1868 comes as usual from A. WINCH, Philadelphia. There is in it a good deal of useful information not generally found in this kind of annuals.

—MESSRS. CARLETON & CO., publish *Woman's Strategy*, an attractive novel, with some good illustrations, and *Corry O'Lanus, His Views and Experiences*. This latter is a collection of the *Corry O'Lanus* papers which appeared in a Brooklyn daily, and were liked for their shrewd comicalities. Their appearance in book form will obtain for them a wider audience than heretofore, and the sum total of merriment enjoyed by the over-busy sons of men will be correspondingly enlarged.

—An interesting serial entitled *Faye Mar of Sormy Cliff*, by SARAH J. PRITCHARD, has been reprinted from *Hours at Home*, by WYNKOOP & SHERWOOD, of this City, who have brought out the book in good style. *Faye Mar* had many admirers in its serial form, and they will like to see it in its new and handsome shape.

The Attempt to Secure the Refunding of the Cotton Tax.

A card signed by Messrs. HENSCHEL V. JOHNSON & Co., of Augusta, Ga., is published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in which they deny certain misrepresentations which have been made concerning their efforts to procure the refunding of the tax on cotton. They say:

"The truth, told in a few simple words, is, that we are engaged in the effort to procure claims for the repayment of the tax on cotton, which we expect to have presented to the Court of Claims in the regular, formal and legal method, in the hope that the decision upon them may lead to their ultimate settlement. But if our success is to depend upon our doing anything outside of the regular and legitimate conduct of these claims before said court, it any such thing be possible, our failure is a foregone conclusion. As to an offer of a bonus to Congress, &c., the very extravagance of such an imputation to us should be its own sufficient refutation, and should render unnecessary any serious contradictions. If any one should think otherwise, such person may be assured, and can be assured by all who know us, that if we had the boldness to meditate such a scheme, we would have the good sense and ordinary discretion to keep our own counsel; and that the whole statement is, therefore, as unreasonable as it is untrue and unjust."

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING.—An extensive smuggling business over the Grand Trunk Railroad has been discovered. Cars were loaded with merchandise for the West and bonded through Canada. At Hyacinthe, the cars were set upon the siding by a dishonest conductor, the seals of the cars broken, their contents removed, and Canada goods bearing the same marks were put in, the cars resealed with dies counterfeiting the United States and Canada seals, and thus the goods were carried out of Canada without detection by the Customs' officers. By this means they contrived to smuggle both in and out of Canada. This went on till the conductor was discharged for some misconduct and another employed in his place.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Dec. 2.*

OUR MONEY AFFAIRS.

Secretary of the Treasury—Western Banking—Have We a King?—Errors of the Treasury—Take the Back Track.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1867.

The Secretary of the Treasury is, I am told, a highly respectable gentleman. He was once President of a bank in Indiana, and may be supposed to have reached the Treasury with all the wisdom which Indiana banking could confer. Indeed, there is no height or depth of banking to which our Western men have not attained. Human imagination cannot transcend the extent of their performances, nor human genius reach the top of their ambition. In Cincinnati banking was formerly carried on with a capital of one dime in silver and a million in currency. At present I imagine it is carried on with the same capital, minus the silver. But grand, gloomy and peculiar as was Cincinnati banking, I assure you it was exceeded in Indiana, and I need not tell you that it has been far transcended in New-York. Mr. MCCULLOCH, being indoctrinated with all that the West could teach him, was no doubt initiated into all the mysteries of New-York finance. With this accumulated learning he reached the Treasury Bench. But he was not a man to hide his light under a bushel; so he selected that admirable centre of finance, intelligence and learning, Fort Wayne, Ind., as the proper place in which to send forth his brilliant light to illuminate the surrounding world. As for myself, I stood in wonder and amazement at the place, the subject and the speaker—and I have not wholly recovered. Indeed, the Secretary has rather added to my amazement at the cool manner in which he competes with the gold brokers, dashes among the whisky distillers, and dictates terms to the people of the United States. I wonder and ask myself, have we a money king? I remember the time when the Democratic Party went into hysterics over the Bank of the United States, which had a quarter of the capital and less than a quarter of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury. Great fears have always been entertained of a company of merchants incorporated as bankers. But what company of merchants has the power of the Secretary of the Treasury? Every merchant and banker in the land is making his calculations in reference to what he can *guess* of the Secretary of the Treasury's movements. Is that a desirable state of things? Ought any Secretary of the Treasury (even though he were ALBERT GALLATIN, who wouldn't use a dollar without a specific law,) to be allowed such power? It seems to me that a Secretary of the Treasury should have no power except to execute the laws of Congress. As to a policy, no policy is needed, except to husband your resources and pay your debts. A paper currency, and to some extent all currency, is in its very nature elastic. If it is not elastic, it does not correspond with the operations of commerce, and to some extent its functions fail. To say, then, that you will contract or expand by any fixed rule is to counteract the first principles of commerce, and to determine by will what should have been left to natural laws. Some years ago I read an account of the operations of the Bank of France, and learned, as I thought, something of the correct principles of banking, and that is the most successful bank. Its operations being mainly confined to the internal trade of France, it made its currency and discounts depend altogether on the internal exchanges—that is, on the course of commerce. By the necessity of the case the Treasury is the great Bank of the nation, and I would conduct its operation on the principles of the Bank of France. I would neither sell nor buy gold. I would neither contract nor expand, except just so far as commerce demands it. In my last letter I said I would reissue greenbacks to the extent of 1865, certainly, because commerce does demand it. If it did not I would not do it. If gold accumulates in the Treasury, why not let it stay there till it is wanted. It is accumulated immensely in the Banks of England and France. What harm does it? If the Government gets a surplus in the Treasury—pay its debts. The first thing to be done by Congress is to make the Secretary of the Treasury the subject of law, and not a lawgiver. The Secretaries at Washington (who are ridiculously called a Cabinet) are nothing but the clerks of the President, and the President is nothing but a clerk of the people. We must not allow these clerks to make laws for us. Mr SEWARD goes round the earth buying pieces of land for us. Mr. MCCULLOCH (clerk of the Treasury) tells Congress what they must do on finance, and Congress lets him do as he pleases. Congress has fortunately (and not a bit too soon) put a bridle on the President, and it must at once stop these financial vagaries of the Secretary. MCCULLOCH undertook to approach specie payments by contracting the currency. I want to know of any fair broker in New-York if he has approached it a single day? You cannot make a man stronger by letting out his blood. You cannot approach specie payments by cramping commerce. On what does the resumption of specie payments depend? Not on the fact that you have a gold dollar for every paper dollar. Not at all. But on the general belief, the confidence, that you are able to pay your debts of immediate demand.

Now I want to know if the Government could not have resumed specie payments as easy in 1865 as it can to-day? One of the highest financial authorities told me in 1865 that the Government could and ought to have resumed specie payments then. I am not sure he was not right. The argument against it was, that the Government would, in that event, have to pay its immense floating debt in specie instead of legal-tenders. As we are now going on, we shall not resume specie payments in ten years. The two ideas which I think the times require to be adopted in financial policy are these: 1. Not only to stop all contraction, but to issue legal-tenders according to the wants of commerce. 2. To let commerce regulate the contraction and expansion of the currency according to its demands. I would not issue more legal tenders than we had in 1865, and any increase of issue I would apply to the payment of the short debt. I would thus reduce the whole debt of the Government to two kinds—long bonds and legal-tender notes. If the National Bank Notes are retained, a large amount of legal tenders would be held by the banks for the redemption of their notes, and thus the active circulation of currency would not be as large as would be imagined. When things got into this shape the resumption of specie payments would be easy at short notice.

The Secretary of the Treasury has committed three great errors: 1. In imagining that he is approaching specie payments by contracting currency without contracting commerce. 2. In taking in the very notes, which of all the forms of credit in the country ought to be the last to be contracted—notes which bore no interest—which were universally popular and universally in demand. If the currency must be contracted let it be with bank notes; but I would contract neither except as it was brought about by the natural operations of commerce. 3. By becoming a broker in gold.

There is no remedy for these things, except by limiting the Secretary of the Treasury to the simple business of a financial clerk. This must be done by Congress, and to do it, Congress must put forth the best financial talent of the country. If it has not talent and experience in its own body, let it appoint a commission of sound, intelligent, experienced, thinking men. Surely the country has talent of this sort, and never was it so much needed. We are living in an age of mediocrity, when small men are esteemed as great; still we have practical men, of intelligent minds and common sense in business affairs.

Mr. MCCULLOCH, as a cashier of the public funds, has done well and deserves credit; but as a financier, I hope his career may be stopped.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Gen. Hancock in New-Orleans—The Convention—The Chamber of Commerce—Cotton, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1867.

The inaugural order of Gen. HANCOCK has given an assurance to our commercial men which they have not heretofore had. It does not promise office; it does not pledge any active agency in restoration; but it breathes a spirit of respect for the civil authority, a disposition to heal the wounds of war, and an acknowledgment that the people are peaceful and orderly. Heretofore our commandants seem to have considered themselves personally responsible for enforcing—not the pacification of the South, but its social subjugation. They have exercised the war power for the benefit of a political faction. It is not a little curious that both these proscriptive Proconsuls have been themselves displaced. This is, however, small a retribution for their failure to pacify and protect the people. Such a State paper as Gen. HANCOCK'S order places every Southern man upon honor to aid in good faith the objects of his administration. It is not probable that he will displace all the incumbents appointed by the Proconsul, *pro tempore*, who preceded him; but he will exercise, no doubt, a just discrimination, selecting, at least, for public office, able and honest men. The rule of appointment heretofore seemed, in some cases at least, that followers of the army—not necessarily soldiers—must be provided for by assigning them some salary. It mattered not whether the incumbent could perform the duties of office; he might hire a subordinate or practically sell its perquisites. The TIMES has, with much boldness, ventilated the record of one SHELLEY, an Englishman, who is alleged to have made his exit from New-York under discreditable circumstances. He has been appointed Clerk of one of our courts. The office is of great importance, involving just that knowledge of the record and state of business which makes a good clerk the index of his office. Then he is the custodian of large fiduciary funds. The record and law clerks of the South have, as a class, sustained a high reputation for integrity and knowledge. Yet here is a stranger represented by the TIMES to be an adventurer in no respect entitled to public confidence, intrusted with the duties of a most important and lucrative office. This official policy will be ruinous to the South and injurious to the rest of the Union.

THE CONVENTION.

No questions of importance have as yet come before this body. Indications are that the colored element will control its action upon most points, but it is to be hoped that conservative counsels will in the end prevail. The election of the *Tribune* (the colored organ) to the public printing was a triumph; as the *Republican* (white Radical) contended for the appointment, and came within one vote of succeeding. It is not probable that the colored masses can be brought to insist upon the extreme social equality demanded for them. The superior numbers of the whites and the growing indifference of the North to this color question must convince even the leaders of the colored race that they cannot maintain the local and temporary ascendency which they have gained. In the event they cannot do so there would naturally be a debt of prejudice on the part of the whites which might dispose them to retaliate upon the blacks whenever the power shall accrue. The true friends of the blacks should never forget this. The blacks may be stimulated to occupy a position from which it will require bloodshed to dislodge them. The superior numbers of the whites, the fact that there has been 9,110 immigrants from the coast of Europe to this port last year, and none from the coast of Africa, prove that the whites will ultimately dominate in the South. Let us adjust all questions with these colored laborers upon the basis of justice and mutual interest. It may better be done now than hereafter.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

has recently adopted and presented to Congress through the Standing Committee of the Mississippi Convention a memorial praying the removal of obstructions from the channel of the Mississippi, from the Desmoines rapids to the Belize, the reparation of the levees, the construction of a railroad or canal across the Isthmus of Central America, and the removal of all trade obstructions to the commerce between the United States and the West Indies, and the Southern countries of the Continent.

The presentation of this memorial by the St. Louis and up river interest will render its success more probable than if made by a Louisiana deputation. The up river cities and States have come to the conclusion that the free navigation of the Mississippi is now necessary to protect them from the railroad monopolies to the Atlantic and Pacific; also to open the through trade between the Western interior and the tropics. There are obvious indications that the war league by which the Northwest furnished men, and the East material and money, has been weakened, and that the Northwest finds its relations with the East unsatisfactory, if not unprofitable; hence we have seen the Northwest voting without regard to party obligations, while Judge KELLEY has recently addressed the same people in favor of a policy which would make them manufacturers and advocates of protection. A new cast of parties and interests is inevitable, and a closer association between the Northwest and South has become more probable with the increased commercial necessities of that region. The overthrow of the labor system of the South must disturb the equilibrium, possibly the polarity of the Union. Instead of a Northern and Southern section, we may have three or even four quarters of the political compass.

COTTON

has been coming in quite freely, but the low waters in the tributary streams renders the stock smaller than usual. Prices are so low as to alarm planters and factors greatly. A calculation has shown that upon cotton sold as low as 16 cents, tax and charges off, the producer receives but six cents in specie. The present system of labor contracts has thus thus far worked badly against the planter. Labor was contracted for at the prices of cotton in 1866; it will be paid for in cotton at the price of 1867. The tendency of cotton culture is of course to come down to the lowest rate of production here or elsewhere. The prospect then is that labor hired at present market prices of cotton will be payable in a reduced rate of the staple. If the Government shall persist in taxing cotton and exacting the railroad debt, what hope has the planter or the freedman? You will have seen some practical consequences of the exciting canvass among the colored people. They have left the crop to gather itself, and in some instances have organized raids on the people, stock and property. The forty-acre millenium has unsettled the colored mind. The confiscation of private lands would not impoverish the planter nor enrich the colored laborer. The former cannot fence and cultivate his lands as they are. The latter could not build on, fence and cultivate his little lot to any advantage, if he got it for nothing even. It would be better to confiscate the whole farm, and incorporate joint-stock companies of freedmen to work it in common, on the Sea Island plan. Then the habitations, arable land, water, wood, cisterns and fencing would accommodate the tenants. To cut up a cotton plantation into a number of forty-acre farms would be like cutting up the *Great Eastern* into schooners. But the planters are really becoming indifferent to threats upon this subject. They have been so perplexed, so disheartened, so disappointed in their efforts to make a living upon their lands that they do not believe any one else, white or black, can do so. Their fences have been burned, their buildings are dilapidated, their stock has been killed and their fruit pillaged by the vagrants who patrol the country, so that there is a sort of bitter satisfaction in seeing the ruin which has befallen them overspread the country. This must be the result so far as any part of the country is dependent upon successful cotton culture.

W. M. B.

MATTERS IN UTAH.

Newspapers in Salt Lake City—Small Amount of Grain in Market—Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Nov. 15, 1867.

Journalism in this city is assuming new phases. A short time ago the *Vedette* changed from a morning to an evening paper. Two days ago the *Telegraph* did the same. So that there are now two evening dailies and no morning paper published in this city.

The Deseret *News*, semi-weekly and weekly, has been suspended for several weeks through lack of paper, not an unusual thing with it. Latterly it had been supplied by the paper-mill near this city. The home manufactured paper, however, does not seem to be able to compete with the "imported" article. The *News* had sent for a supply of paper from the States, but unfortunately it happened to be on the U. P. R. R. train that was burned about a month or two ago by Indians. A second supply was sent for, which has not yet got to the press.

Meantime a change in the management of the *News* has occurred. Mr. ALBERT CARRINGTON retires from the editorial and general management of the *News*, his second occupancy of that position, and resumes the office of private secretary to BRIGHAM YOUNG. Mr. GEO. Q. CANNON assumes the editorial and business charge of the *News*, and he announces that he will publish daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions. So that there will soon be three daily evening papers published in this city—two Mormon and one Gentile. The *Telegraph* and the *Vedette* are $16 per annum, and the *News*, which is to be half size, will be $10 per annum. Whether or not these daily papers published in this city can sustain themselves without assistance is a matter of doubt with many.

Mr. CANNON is well known in this Territory, and in some other places. He has been a Mormon missionary to the Sandwich Islands. Several years ago he edited a Mormon weekly paper, the *Western Standard*, at San Francisco, subsequently a Mormon weekly magazine, the *Millennial Star*, at Liverpool, England, since which time he has been in this city acting as BRIGHAM YOUNG'S secretary. He stands well in the Mormon community, and will be certain to secure a liberal patronage.

The *Salt Lake Magazine*, a literary weekly, talked of, written about and prospectused considerably, has not yet appeared, and there is now very little said about it, from which the inference may be fairly drawn that it will not appear at present, if ever.

Business, which has been dull all the present year, has not improved so much this Fall as was expected. Money is no more plentiful than it was all Summer and Spring. Grain is not dear, as it can be bought at from $1 to $2 a bushel, according to its nearness to market. Yet it is not very plentifully offered. In fact it has not been so scarce in ordinary trade for the last ten years, and there will doubtless be much pinching among the poor before next harvest. People who have sufficient cash and can buy all the grain they need, do not believe this, but people who seldom see cash for their labor, know there is too much truth in it.

The reason for this comparative inaccessibility of grain is the general apprehension that the grasshoppers will be very numerous next season, and that the crop will be precarious, very likely scanty, if there be anything to speak of. The crops were not bad generally the past season, though the grasshoppers destroyed considerable. Yet producers hold on tenaciously, and keep their wheat in their bins, except a little which they sell for cash or goods. The present Fall, apples have been almost as low per bushel as wheat, and peaches as potatoes.

AMY STONE is still the reigning star at the theatre, though the audiences are not now very encouragingly large. Mr. and Mrs. COULDOCK are expected to entertain the people of this city next month, after their return from Montana, where they are now making a profitable visit.

I had almost forgotten to state that another weekly magazine is in embryo. Several years ago three or four numbers of *Peep O' Day*, a literary weekly, were issued in this City by Messrs. E. L. P. HARRISON and F. W. FULLEDGE. That former gentleman, I understand, purposes now to commence a new weekly magazine. A short time ago he was busy in the endeavor to institute a similar enterprise, in connection with another gentleman of this City; but this combination appears to have fallen through.

The weather is most delightful, very fine, mild in the day, with sharp nor frosts in the night. Indian Summer will evidently encroach on this Winter, perhaps to make up for the late Spring.

THE MISSISSIPPI RAPIDS.

Progress of the Work of Improvement.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Dec. 3.

Yesterday a large party of gentlemen visited the coffer dam at Duck Creek chain, some six miles up the river, to see what is being done their to improve the navigation of the Upper Mississippi. Gen. WILSON, in his report, estimated the expenses of the improvement of the Upper Rapids at $750,000. Congress appropriated $300,000 to commence with, and in June last the contract was let to Messrs. C. G. CASE & CO., of Fulton, New-York.

The coffer dam is 205 feet wide and 450 feet in length. It is constructed of heavy timbers and planking. An outer and inner wall ten feet high, firmly bolted and braced, with a space between of eight feet, which is filled with gravel and earth. This material, of which an immense amount was required, was dredged from the mouth of Duck Creek. In the construction of the dam one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber was used. The dam wes commenced early in September, and in four weeks was completed. The water from the enclosure, an area of over ninety thousand square feet, was pumped out by a Sisson centrifugal pump, in thirty-nine hours. The capacious pump is located upon the lower end of the dam and is now used to keep the dam free from water, for it cannot be expected that any dam can be made to keep out entirely the great river. Some six weeks ago the contractors commenced blasting the rock within the dam. About sixty men were put to work, and the number has been increased until now nearly two hundred are employed at the different kinds of work. In drilling into the rock 2½-inch "jumper" and 1¾-inch "churn" drills are used. Since the work commenced one hundred and seventy kegs of blasting powder have been used. So carefully has this work been prosecuted, that not the slightest accident has occurred. The blasting is generally done at noon and at the close of the day's work. The broken rock is placed upon flat-boats and towed to a wing-dam being constructed at the head of the island, for the improvement of the water-power which some say it to drive the machinery of the Government shops upon the island. So far, over 2,000 cubic yards of rock have been removed. So satisfactorily has the work progressed that, with fair weather, the contractors expect to complete the work within the coffer-dam this week.

Just below the dam are anchored two chisel boats and the "dredge." The chisels are of wrought iron, and weigh each 6,000 pounds, have steel points, so nicely tempered that they will neither "break" nor "burr." Elevated by steam power several feet, after the manner of a pile driver, they descend with great power and break the rock, which is lifted by the immense iron scoop or "dredge," also operated by steam power, and dropped upon flat boats to be taken to the wing dam mentioned. These immense chisels cost $1,000 each. Upon the dredge and chisel boats are engines of twenty horse-power to operate the machinery. Each boat, including an engineer and fireman, are required upon each boat. The boats are held in position by "spuds," or iron-pointed spars, working in frames at the bow and stern of the boats. Side anchors, rigged with lines working upon a windlass or grab on the deck of the boat, enable the workmen to drop the chisel or dredge exactly where desired. Some idea may be formed of the expense attending this work when we state that the dredge boat cost $20,000.

The contractors propose to keep the chisel boats and dredge at work until prevented by the ice. Next Spring they will most likely construct coffer dams at the Moline and Campbell's Island rocks well known to western lumbermen. The work will, no doubt, then be again vigorously continued. When the present appropriation is expended a new contract will be necessary. It is to be hoped that this grand system of improvement, so greatly needed and so auspiciously inaugurated, will not be delayed by the inaction of Congress. Contrary to the general usage of Government contracts, the contractors are paid only for the work done. The Government is, in this instance, at no expense in building coffer dams, preparing necessary boats, machinery, &c. This is done by the contractors, who are paid so much per cubic yard for the rock removed. Messrs. CASE & CO.'s contract averages about $12 09 per cubic yard, which is paid upon the estimates of the Superintendent of the Rapids improvement. The firm expenned nearly $100,000 in preparing to get to work.

PERSONAL.—The following is a list of Americans registered at Messrs. J. W. TUCKER & Co.'s, from 14th to 21st November, 1867: New-York—Jas. E. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Jerome and family, Mrs. Julia P. Jerome and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Jerome, Daniel J. Coffin, Lloyd Phoenix, Chas. V. Falle, Henry Falle, George Kemp and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barbour, Wm. H. Scott, Miss Susie H. Scott, M. and Mrs. L. M. Thorn, Mortimer Thorn, Miss Marcia R. Thorn, Mrs. Conde B. Thorn, Miss Raquet, L. E. Beltin, Rev. Wm. Schwarz, C. F. Chasteagne, Mrs. W. H. Webb, Wm. Hilden Webb, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smith, Adrian Van Sinderen and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Church, Mrs. J. P. Lovrey. Boston—A. Clark, J. D. Dows, A. H. Twombs. St. Louis—James L. Butler. Dayton, Ohio—Mr. and Mrs. John G. Love, Miss Love and Miss Mary Love. Chicago—H. H. Magirt and family. Newark, U. S.—A. Van Winkle. San Francisco—G. S. Brooks. Bratteboro—Miss Nella B. Goodnue. United States—P. S. Kintner, Mrs. Raleigh Calston.

Qualifications of Jurors in Louisiana—Order by Gen. Hancock.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 203.—SECTION 2. The true and proper use of military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government, and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. It is accordingly made by act of Congress the duty of the Commander of the District to protect all persons in these rights, to suppress disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals. The Commanding General has been officially informed that the administration of justice, and especially criminal justice, in the Courts is clogged, if not entirely frustrated by the enforcement of paragraph No. 2 of the military order numbered Special Order 125, current series from these headquarters, issued on the 28th of August, A. D. 1867, relative to the qualifications of persons to be placed on the jury list of the State of Louisiana. To determine who shall not be jurors pertains to the legislative power, and until the act in existence regulating this subject shall be amended or changed by the department of the civil Government which the Constitutions of all the States under our republican system vest with that power, it is deemed best to carry out the will of the people as expressed in the last legislative act upon this subject. The qualification of a juror under the law is a proper subject for the decision of the Courts. The Commanding General, in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, will maintain the just power of the judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference, and it is an established fact that the administration of justice in the ordinary tribunals is greatly embarassed by the operations of paragraph No. 2, Special Orders No. 125, current series, from these headquarters. It is ordered that said paragraph, which relates to the qualifications of persons to be placed on the jury lists of the State of Louisiana be, and the same hereby is revoked, and that the trial by jury be henceforth regulated and controlled by the Constitution and civil laws, without regard to any military order heretofore issued from these headquarters. By command of

Major-Gen. HANCOCK.

W. T. MITCHELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. A. A. G.

Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 125, thus revoked, provides for the immediate revision of jury lists, to exclude all citizens not registered voters under the Reconstruction Acts.

The Tennessee Medal to Gen. Thomas.

On the 3d of November, 1865, the Tennessee Legislature, by joint resolution, voted to Major-Gen. G. H. THOMAS a large gold medal in testimony of his eminent services to the nation and to the State of Tennessee. The resolution, at the same time, required bronze copies of the medal to be presented to each of the corps commanders under Major-Gen. THOMAS. A few days ago the medals were presented to Major-Gen. THOMAS, and in forwarding one to Major-Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD, Major-Gen. THOMAS accompanied it with the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 11, 1867.

Brevet Major-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, United States Army:

GENERAL: The Legislature of the State of Tennessee, by joint resolution, approved Nov. 2, 1865, ordered a gold medal to be struck in commemoration of the great victory gained over the rebel forces by the Union forces under my command at Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, which medal was presented to me by His Excellency WM. L. BROWNLOW, Governor of the State, in the presence of the members of the Legislature, on the 15th of December, 1866, on which occasion he spoke in the most complimentary manner of the important service rendered to the country, as well as the gallantry displayed by the command on the day of the battle of Nashville, and the succeeding days of the pursuit of the defeated enemy. Bronze copies were also to be struck for presentation to each of the corps commanders participating in the battle. These medals have been received by me for distribution. I avail myself of the occasion of forwarding yours, to thank you for the very important service rendered to the country by yourself and your command on that most critical occasion.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. A.

A New, Simple, Strong and Cheap Rifle.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Dec. 7.

While near Stuttgart, Germany, this Summer, Mr. SAMUEL NORRIS, of this city, learned by accident of a new gun which had been invented by two brothers named MAUSER, and at once secured the control of it for the United States and Europe. This gun seems to be the great desideratum for which the best mechanics have long been laboring, and will, if reports about it prove true, effect a revolution in the construction of firearms hereafter. In a letter concerning it Mr. NORRIS says: "It is simple, strong and cheap; easily made, and by men who do not have to be educated in the use of intricate and expensive machinery; has a continuous stock and few parts, and those not liable to break; is easily dismounted and ejects the shell perfectly; is adapted to cartridges of any length; is like the famous Chassepot in appearance, and is thoroughly European in its style." Patents have already been secured for it in the principal countries of Europe, and at the trials to which it was put it surpassed anything brought against it. The French Chief of Ordnance was unmeasured in its praise, and as it overcomes all the difficulties and drawbacks in the Chassepot gun, the latter will probably be modeled in its essential particulars after it. The MAUSERS are mechanics of the highest genius, but have heretofore remained in obscurity in the little village where they live. They have a brother in the armory at Ilion, N. Y., who was at one time in the employ of Mr. NORRIS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Paris almanac, just published, states that along the Boulevards, between the Madeleine and the Bastile, there are no less than 126 cafes and wine shops, and only seven bakers—this is Falstaff's half-penny-worth of bread to a gallon of sack to the letter. It appears, moreover, that, although there are no less than thirteen theatres and other places of amusement along the same line of route, there are only two Post-offices and three reading-rooms.

During the removal of articles from the Paris Exhibition, in the Italian section, a workman called on one of his comrades to assist him in lifting an immense cheese, which had stood against a wall, into a packing case; the men stooped and put out all their strength, but what was their surprise to find that the article was as light as a drum. A family of rats had installed themselves in it, and nothing but a mere shell remained.

The report which spread two months ago of a dangerous illness of the Czar arose from an accident which befel him while staying at Livadia, his Crimean Summer residence. His Majesty was entering the diningroom with his family and suite when, at the moment of stepping over the threshold, the ceiling fell down. In another instant the Imperial family must have been crushed in its fall.

The Prussian Government has been recently making active researches in the Kingdom to discover fresh mines of rock salt. The borings, executed under the orders of Count D'ITZENPLITZ, Minister of Commerce, have now led to the discovery of a rich deposit of that mineral near Sperenberg, to the north of the Lake Krummsee, at a distance of 22 miles from Berlin. The salt is found at a depth of nearly 300 feet from the surface.

The new *bon-bon* which the Paris confectioners intend introducing for the "jour de l'an," will be styled the "Chassepot," which, since the late contest at Mentana, bids fair to give the name to every novelty of Parisian origin, including bonnets, mantles, perfumes, coiffures, new shades of color, and newly invented dishes.

The Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy of Baden has just taken into consideration a motion for rendering civil marriage compulsory, and confiding to special magistrates the registers hitherto intrusted to the ministers of the different creeds. The measure was adopted unanimously minus three votes.

An unprecedented fact has just occurred at the Sorbonne. A deaf and dumb young man, M. DUSUZEAU, has lately passed his examination as Bachelor of Sciences. He answered with great talent, in writing, all the questions put to him. This success, unhoped for a few years since, does infinite honor to the Paris Institute of the Sourds-et-Muets.

The rinderpest has been making great devastation among the cattle in the neighborhood of Oppeln, in Silesia, and still more in the circle of Ratibor, near the Austrian frontier. Many hundred animals have either died of the complaint or have been destroyed on suspicion of their having become infected with it.

A Vienna letter states that the manufacture of breech-loading guns is being carried forward in Austria with great activity. The State arsenals produce about 600 per day, and officers from all the regiments are arriving in the capital to learn the use of this new arm, in order to serve as instructors to the whole army.

The Lake of Neusiedl, in Hungary, on the confines of Austria, is now completely drained and dried, and the land so obtained is about to be placed under cultivation. It contains eight square miles of virgin soil, and the belief is that it will prove extremely fertile.

The King of Sweden is about to publish a pamphlet entitled "Ideas on Modern Tactics." He endeavors to show that a small and good army is preferable to a numerous one imperfectly trained. The product derived from the sale of this work is to be devoted to the creation of primary schools in Lapland.

"Among the passengers who have just arrived at St. Nazaire by the steamer *Louisiane*," says the *Union Bretonne* of Nantes, "is Madame MIRAMON, widow of the Mexican General who was shot with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN at Queretaro. She intends to reside in France with her children."

The *Swiss Radical* estimates the number of soldiers of that country in the Pondical army at 3,000, and mentions that fact to claim from the authorities the strict application of the law of 1859 against enlistments in the service of foreign Powers.

According to French advices the vintage has turned out unfavorably. Eleven hogsheads of wine will not make more brandy than seven hogsheads in 1865. The French cognac merchants will not take orders at any price for the present.

The frame work of the Paris Exhibition building, which is about to be sold, weighs 27,000,000 pounds. In the whole there are 6,000,000 of rivets, for the placing of which 15,000,000 of holes had to be punched.

The Bavarian journals state that Count LOUIS ARCO STEPPELBERG, Director of the People's Theatre at Munich, has just married Mlle. OSWALD, a chorist. The bride is aged 15, and the bridegroom 65.

The Sultan's journey to civilized parts has already had a result. A school will be shortly opened at Constantinople for the united instruction of 350 Christian and 300 Mussulman children.

The Pope proposes to distribute to the French and Pontifical troops engaged at the battle of Mentana a commemorative medal similar to that bestowed after Castelfidardo.

It is stated that during the seven months of the Exhibition season no less a number than 159,950 crossed and recrossed between Dover and Calais.

A Russian officer has invented an inexpensive apparatus for throwing light on objects under water, for the use of divers.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, as follows:

Relative to volunteers discharged in the Territories. Which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Transmitting, in compliance with the House resolution of April 16, 1866, a summary of the proceedings of the trial of HENRY WIRZ. Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Relative to the case of MILLIKEN, and stating that Gen. THOMAS' report on the subject is in the hands of the Attorney-General. Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The Speaker stated the next business in order to be the resolution for impeachment of the President, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. LOGAN asked unanimous consent to make a proposition.

Mr. SPALDING (with an air of determination) objected.

Mr. LOGAN then initiated fillibustering for the day by a motion for a call of the House, and demanding the yeas and nays on that motion.

Mr. INGERSOLL inquired whether if the motion to lay on the table did not prevail it would be in order to move a postponement of the subject.

The Speaker replied that it would be.

The Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays.

A call of the House was refused by 46 to 98.

The members who came to the aid of Mr. LOGAN on his motion for a call of the House were

of $1,000 bail. He is a native of Poland, 25 years of age, and denied the charge.

MINOR LARCENIES.

MARTHA KING was arrested by Officer MORRISEY, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a chicken from LAWRENCE MOORE, of No. 124 Ninth-avenue. She was committed....GEORGE DAVIS and WM. MURPHY were caught by Officer SPERBECK, of the Eighth Ward, in the act of stealing a pair of boots from the store of ERNEST W. ALBRIDGE, of No. 266 Bleecker-street. Mr. ALBRIDGE preferred a complaint against the prisoners and the magistrate held them for trial....JONAS F. HAYNE, of No. 463 Eighth-avenue, made a complaint against JAMES HEALEY and JOHN HEALEY, brothers, alleging that they had stolen an umbrella, valued at $7, and admitted the same to Officer REILLY, of the Twentieth Precinct. Both were held to answer at the Special Sessions.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 78 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Dec. 1	30.345	30.364	30.394	30.367
Monday, Dec. 2	30.222	30.043	30.084	30.116
Tuesday, Dec. 3	30.093	30.034	29.894	30.007
Wednesday, Dec. 4	29.810	29.791	29.780	29.794
Thursday, Dec. 5	29.800	29.731	29.981	29.837
Friday, Dec. 6	30.103	29.881	29.542	29.842
Saturday, Dec. 7	29.664	29.760	30.863	29.762
Week mean				29.675
Maximum at 9 P. M. of Dec. 1				30.394
Minimum at 9 P. M. of Dec. 6				29.542
Difference, or Range				0.852

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Dec. 1	20.03	26.04	26.07	24.46
Monday, Dec. 2	39.02	31.00	32.04	34.20
Tuesday, Dec. 3	36.00	39.05	36.00	37.16
Wednesday, Dec. 4	32.05	32.03	25.00	29.93
Thursday, Dec. 5	23.00	32.00	31.07	28.90
Friday, Dec. 6	29.03	40.02	46.00	38.50
Saturday, Dec. 7	38.08	37.02	31.03	35.88
Week mean				30.36
Maximum at 10 and 11 A. M. of Dec. 6				46.01
Minimum at 5 and 8 A. M. of Dec. 1				20.00
Difference, or Range				26.01

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. (Miles.)	Mean distance per hour (Miles.)
Dec. 1	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	W.	3 7.20	13.633
Dec. 2	W. S. W.	W.	W. N. W.	167.80	6.992
Dec. 3	W.	N. W.	W.	244.90	10.204
Dec. 4	N.	N.	N. E.	277.20	11.550
Dec. 5	N. E.	N.	W.	170.20	7.091
Dec. 6	W.	S. W.	W.	207.60	8.650
Dec. 7	W.	W. N. W.	W.	288.50	12.021
Total distance				1,[illegible]73.40	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Dec. 1	3.	4.	5.	4.00
Monday, Dec. 2	10.	10.	0.	6.66
Tuesday, Dec. 3	10.	8.	10.	9.33
Wednes'y, Dec. 4	9.	8.	10.	9.00
Thursday, Dec. 5	10.	3.	6.	6.33
Friday, Dec. 6	8.	10.	10.	9.33
Saturday, Dec. 7	6.	8.	0.	3.60

REMARKS.—Snow, on the 2d, slight; duration, 4h. and 49m.; depth, ¼ of one inch. Rain, on the 6th; duration of actual raining, 3h. and 34m.; depth, 0.23 inch. Lunar halo, on the 1st; ring perfect and sharply defined; outer diameter, 69 degrees. Lunar halo, on the 4th; ring imperfect; outer diameter, 46 degrees.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1483—The Ontario Bank vs. Bradford.
1136—Williams, Jr. vs. Wood.
1631—Jex vs. Graham.
1633—Roe et al. vs. McMaster impleaded.
1679—Campbell vs. Little.
1503—Curran vs. Lake.
1109—Harris vs. Merchants' Tra. Co.
241—Devillard vs. Davis, Jr. Public Administrator.
1283—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Taylor.
463—Rosenblatt vs. Crandall.
1273—O'Brien vs Geogehan.
401—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1225—Brown vs. Passeger.
932—Brouner vs. The Mayor, &c.
615—Stargis et al. vs. Roberts.
817—Merritt et al. vs. Hutchinson.
205—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
1313—Moore, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1331—Smith vs. Peters.
1302—Douglass vs. Ellis.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
894—East River Bank vs. Austin, imp'd.
1134—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
866—Peck, et al vs. Bailey, et al.
1042—Cohen, et al. vs. McGay.
1502—Pecknow vs. Romain.
966—Richardson vs. Clark, et al.
1038—Hallgarten, et al. vs. Farley.
406—Kerns vs. Sullivan.
1244—Bellocy, et al. vs. Converse, et al.
1534—Laws vs. Corwine.
732—Merrick, et al. vs. Holey, et al.
734—Bull vs. Nordlinger, et al.
3270—Goodenough N. S. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
1478—Osborn, et al. vs. Mich. Cen. R. R. Co.
1434—Bennett, et al. vs. Marks.
1462—Continental Nat. B'k vs. B'k of Commonwealth.
1486—Chamberlain vs. Dunbar.
1510—Whitlock vs. Leycraft.
1523—Genet vs. Coursen.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
471—Ind. and Chi. R.R. vs. Lyng.
682—Kane vs. Dinsmore.
1794—DeGraw vs. Haven.
1416—Makewen vs. Finigan.
422—Ford et al. vs. Aiken.
1374—U. S. Petr. Co. vs. Baum et al.
870—Bryan vs. Duryee.
1553—Patterson vs. Swift.
691—Kaylar vs. Jenkins.
1578—Halsey vs. Lawton.
1606—Hollister et al. vs. Furniss.
1505—Townsend vs. White.
1316—Pippey vs. Pond.
238—Bell vs. Reynolds.
755—Martin et al. vs. Spotts et al. Adm.
825—Hunt et al. vs. Same.
618—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
838—Winans vs. Walker et al.
801—White vs. Corlies et al.
267—Giro et al. vs. De Groot.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrer.

No. 30—Owen vs. Bayton et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
171—Ferris vs. Van Valkenburgh et al.
190—Coit et al. vs. Campbell et al.
191—Giles vs. Turner et al.
87—Wetmore et al. vs. Candee et al.
114—Garvey vs. Jarvis, Jr., et al.
177—Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.
196—Maher vs. Cunningham et al.
198—Lyon, Ex'r, &c. vs. Sillman et al.
199—Ensign et al. vs. Strond et al.
200—Claflin et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff et al.
202—Goodwin vs. Sharkey et al.
203—Same vs. Same.
204—Voorhis, Jr., vs. Kiernan et al.
205—Percival vs. Gilman.
206—Dickinson et al. vs. Hunter et al.
207—Parker vs. Ward.
208—Kluystein vs. Dowan et al.
209—Woolsey vs. Kanenbley.
210—Kelso vs. Long et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.—Reserved Cases.

Nos.
82—Gelston vs. Fine et al.
95—Ross vs. Johns et al.
111—Wright vs. Elias et al.
112—Iselin vs. Elias.
113—Smyth et al. vs. Elias.
115—Tuck vs. Wilson et al.
118—Fuchs vs. Fuchs.
129—Hardie vs. Harwood et al.
130—Banks vs. Croton National Bank.
139½—Sneddy vs. Sommerfield et al.
139¾—Gasten et al. vs. Sommerfield et al.
145—Harwood vs. Mitchell.
148—Duff et al. vs. Grover.
Call, 181—Foster vs. Foster.
150—Cornean et al. vs. Noack, &c.
152—Sturgis vs. Zullerbier.
155—National Bank of North America vs. Peimstove et al.
157—Myers vs. Myers.
158—Ingraham vs. Robert.
165—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
166—Anderson vs. Anderson.
168—Miller et al. vs. Grefe.
169—Weiler vs. Dyenerjet al.
170—Gardener vs. Tyler.
175—Turmore vs. Costello et al.
179—Cortisoz et al. vs. Busb.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3277—Cohen vs. Kelly.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
3369—Ward vs. Cent. Park, &c. R. R. Co.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather B'k of N. Y. vs. Ross.
3313—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes, Executor.
3327—Sanger vs. Bininger.
3477—Nichols vs. Ackley.
3427—Howett vs. Chandler.
3451—Mallen vs. Lynch.
1977—Boyd vs. Pickersgill et al.
2415—Wilson et al. vs. Jewett et al.
3345—Becker vs. DeForest.
3361—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
3341—Dodge et al. vs. Hatch.

Part II—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

3496—Hoffman vs. Sterne.
3544—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3578—Baker vs. Union Life Ins. Co.
3392—Markson vs. Cohn et al.
3395—Janeway vs. Levy.
3588—Toledo, &c., R. R. vs. Hawkes.
3604—Baillie et al. vs. Irving.
3620—Smith vs. Coe.
2514—Carr et al. vs. Kendall et al.
3564—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
3642—White et al. vs. Arkush.
3360—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
3636—Duplex S. B. Mfg. Co. vs. Gordon.
3699—Smith vs. Lovelace.
3700—Le Roy et al. vs. Demarest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
856—McNeil vs. Rogers.
664—Hart vs. Goldsmith, &c.
756—Collins vs. Richards.
1237—Norton et al. vs. Lawrence et al.
711—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burrows, &c.
1262—Simpson vs. Sexton.
847—Bird vs. Pond.
822—Duril vs. Lush.
845—McClane vs. Douglas.
424—Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.
808—Frank vs. Bromhorst.
743—Glanz, &c., vs. Schneider, &c.
781—Flugel, &c., vs. Froelich.
797—Lovejoy vs. Robbins.
1858—Faunin vs. McMullen et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Baker vs. Holloway.
—Wagner vs. Pattison.
—Whitchus vs. Pattison.
—Moore vs. Pattison.
16—Keenan vs. Dahlman.
—Lightsone vs. Levy.
18—Young vs. Frossard.
—Wonderly vs. Beekman.
—Hartford vs. Beecher.
19—Fleury vs. Brown.
13—Clarkson vs. Cleon, Jr.
15—Stevens vs. Cox.
41—Streubel vs. Schneider.
43—Caffrey vs. Divine.
44—Dempsey vs. Cain.
45—Dunn vs. Richards.
46—O'Neil vs. Clinton.
47—Rohner vs. Smith.
48—Levy vs. Roll.
49—Corliss vs. Wolf.
—Sands vs. Hawks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The People vs. James Malvy; grand larceny, continued from Friday.
The People vs. Edward McCormic; robbery.
The People vs. Aaron C. Ackerman; bigamy.
The People vs. Robert Johnson; forgery.
The People vs. Daniel Holden; burglary.
The People vs. John Murphy; burglary.
The People vs. James H. Johnson; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Martin; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wright Calvert; grand larceny.
The People vs. James T. Housner; grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Scanian, Patrick Clifford, John Brady; grand larceny.
The People vs. James Commerford, Francis O'Neill; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. John Shea; receiving stolen goods.

Four cases of homicide are upon the Calendar, to be tried as follows:

The People vs. Dennis Lafferty, Tuesday, 10.
The People vs. Jeremiah Horton, Wednesday, 11.
The People vs. Philip Monahan, Friday, 13.
The People vs. Crespin Cardena, Wednesday, 18.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
82—Kellam vs. Wills.
92—Young vs. Silliman.
97—Barbarino vs. Fruldersier.
100—Schofield vs. Roos.
8—Williamson vs. Harrison.
9—Quinn vs. Sherman.
13—Heard vs. Rowan.
22—Prendergast vs. Crane.
102—Barbarino vs. Wilderoter.
103—Welsh vs Canavan.
104—Banning vs. Oliver & Turner.
105—H. Morrell vs. Manning.
106—C. Morrell vs. Manning.
107—Kennelly vs. Cuff.
108—Mathews vs. Waggoner.
109—Duny vs. Bennett.
110—Eggers vs. Reutus.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Judge Barnard.

FRAUDULENT PURCHASE—IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

Kirtland, Bronson & Co. vs. William N. Belding and Others, William S. Ketchum and Others.—This action is one of a large number of suits—more than twenty in all—brought by Kirtland, Bronson & Co., Halsted, Haines & Co., Hoover, Calhoun & Co., Bostwick, Sabin & Clark, and other merchants in this City, to recover property alleged to have been obtained from them by fraud. One of the suits has been on trial for three days at Poughkeepsie, before Justice J. Barnard and a jury, and has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs. The actions were originally brought in the County of New-York; but on a motion made by the defendants, an order was granted by Justice G. G. Barnard changing the place of trial to Dutchess County for the convenience of the witnesses. The practical injustice of this order to the plaintiffs was manifested on this trial, when the plaintiffs were required to take some fifty witnesses from this City to Poughkeepsie and keep them there for the greater part of a week, at a large expense, while less than a dozen witnesses were called by the defendants. The fraud was peculiar in its mode of accomplishment. It was not effected by false representation, nor was it claimed that these various merchants parted with their goods in reliance upon any false pretence, as commonly understood.

The defendants—William N. Belding and Sherrington P. Belding—were merchants, doing business in a moderate way at Dover Plains. They had been dealing with many of the plaintiffs for several years, making purchases from time to time, as the wants of their business required, not exceeding a few thousand dollars as the aggregate of purchases at any one time.

It was shown on the trial that the Beldings had long been indebted to different persons in their immediate neighborhood, and that at the time of the alleged fraudulent purchases they went to New-York, and made purchases from the plaintiffs and the other merchants referred to, without making any special representations in regard to their affairs, but on the strength of the credit which they had established by a long course of dealing, and in the same manner as on various occasions, except that the amount purchased was, in every instance, much larger than usual, and amounted in the whole to some $40,000. Soon after these purchases, the Beldings made an assignment to the other defendants, in which they preferred as creditors those neighbors and relatives to whom they had so long been in debt—thus really taking the property of these New-York merchants to pay their old debts with.

It was contended on the part of the plaintiffs that all the facts in the case showed that these last purchases were made with a preconceived design not to pay for the goods, and that the purchases were therefore fraudulent, on the principle laid down in the case of Hennequin vs. Naylor, in 24 N. Y. Reports, 139.

The case was closely contested; the sessions of each day running far into the night. His Honor the Judge charged the jury, that the law of the case was as claimed by the plaintiffs, and that if they found, as matter of fact, from all the evidence, that the Beldings purchased these goods, having at the time the design not to pay for them, the purchases were fraudulent. The jury found, as above stated, for the plaintiffs.

John Thompson, Charles H. Smith and B. C. Thayer, for plaintiffs; Homer A. Nelson, Ex-Judge Wheaton and District-Attorney Anthony, for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 7, 1867.

$2,000	U. S. 6s. R. '81.	107¼	100	Adams Ex	81½
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	107⅜	100	do	81
			1250	do	80
50,000	do	107⅛	400	do b30	81
25,000	do	107⅛	37	do	79¾
50,000	do	107	20	do	79½
26,000	U.S. 5-20s. C. '65 new	107½	100	do b30	80¼
			100	do	79⅝
3,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	104½	200	do	79½
			100	do	79⅝
12,000	do	104½	100	do	79½
20,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	107⅝	10	do	79
			10	Wells, Fargo & Co.	55
500	do Small	107½	30	do	55¼
3,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40. C.	101⅛	10	Amer. Ex. Co.	79
1,000	do	101¼	15	do	78
2,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	105¼	200	Mer. U. Ex.	39⅞
			630	do	39⅜
1,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	104⅜	40	do	39¼
			75	U. S. Ex. Co.	80
5000	do 3d series	104⅜	100	do	80¼
3,000	do	104⅜	10	N. Y. Cen. R.	114
1,500	do	104⅜	500	do	114⅛
1,000	Ill War Loan	104¼	200	Erie R.	71¼
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	62¼	200	do s15	71½
16,000	do	62	1000	do	71¼
1,000	Virginia 6s, x c.	46	100	Hud. Riv. R.	126½
1,000	Virginia 6s, new.	40	30	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
1,000	Ga. St. 7s.	83	200	Bost. H. & E.	14
15,000	Mo. St. 6s.	95⅞	200	do b30	14¼
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	90	1600	Reading R.	95½
2,000	Erie 4th M.	90	1000	do s10	95½
1,000	B.N.Y.&E. 1st m.	90	50	Mich. Cen	116⅜
5,000	West. U.T. 7s Bs.	79	190	do	116½
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	91½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	133⅞
50	Fourth National	106½	100	Chic. & N.W. s10	64
30	Ninth Nat. Bank	104	200	do	64½
300	West. U. T.	32⅝	100	do	64½
100	do s30	32½	200	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	68¼
300	do	32½	200	do	68⅛
300	Pacific M.	123⅜	500	do s60	68
20	do	124	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	102¼
100	do	123⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.	95⅞
400	do	123¼	300	do	95¾
400	do	123	100	do s60	95⅝
50	do	123¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	61¼
300	At. Mail	118⅛	100	T., W. & W.	38¼
100	do	118	100	do b10	38½
50	Del. & Hud. C.	144	150	P. F. W. & C.	97⅝
100	Boston W. P.	17¾	20	do	97⅝
100	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	102¼	100	New-Jersey Cen. R.	119
100	Chic. & Alt.	122	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	25⅞
100	N. Y. Cent	114⅛	100	Mer. U. Ex	38¾
100	U. S. Ex.	79⅞	50	Ill. Central R.	133¼

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	63½	20	Del. & Hud. Ca.	144
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	62⅛	200	Mer. Union Ex.	39
5	Fourth N. Bank	106½	7	U.S. Ex. Co. c	79
100	Canton Co.	44¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	114⅝
100	do b30	45	100	Erie R.	71½
100	do	45	400	do	71⅝
100	West U. Tel.	32¾	100	Hud. R. R.	128
200	Quick. Min. Co.	21	100	M. S. & N. I.	81
200	do	21⅛	100	Ill. Cen	133
200	do	20⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	64⅝
100	do	20½	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	66⅛
100	Pac. Mail	123⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R. s60	95⅞
200	do	123⅝	100	do	96
500	do	123½	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	41¼
200	do	123⅜	50	Clev. P. & Ash.	102½
200	do s30	122⅝	100	Chi. & Alton R.	122
500	do s60	122⅝	100	do	122½
200	Adams Ex. Co.	79½	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	125
300	do	78⅞	250	Lehigh Val. R.	101
100	do	79¼	50	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
16	Amer. Ex.	78	50	do	138
6	do	77½	10	do	139

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex.	82	1800	Erie R.	71⅝
200	Pacific Mail	123⅞	200	do b5	71⅝
100	do b10	124	200	Reading R. s60	95
100	do	123⅞	100	do	95⅛
200	do s3	123⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	82⅞
100	do s10	123⅛	150	Cleve. & Tol.	102⅞
800	West. U. Tel.	32⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	64⅞
300	N. Y. Cen.	114⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	68⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I. b3	81			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Amer. Ex.	78¾	100	Erie R. s3	71⅝
300	Mer. U. Ex.	39	100	do c	71⅝
100	Quicksilver	19	500	Reading R.	95⅛
100	do s30	19¼	100	do	95⅛
100	do s3	19⅛	200	do	95⅛
100	do	19⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b10	61⅞
500	Pacific Mail	123⅝	50	P., F. W. & Chi	97⅝
100	do c	123⅝	200	M. S. & N. I.	81½
800	West. U. Tel	32⅞	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	82⅝
200	do s10	32½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	102⅝
300	do s30	32⅝	100	do	102⅝
100	do b3	32⅞	200	Chic., R. I. & P. b10	96
100	do b10	32¾	100	do	96
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅜	600	Chi. & N. W. R.	64⅞
300	do b30	114⅜	500	do	64⅞
200	do b3	114⅜	300	do b3	64⅝
200	do c	114⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. P. b3	68⅛
200	do	114⅜	200	do c	68⅛
50	Hud. R. R.	127			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Adams Express	80	800	Erie ex-d	71⅝
200	Mer. U. Ex.	39	500	do b3	71⅝
100	do	39⅛	100	Hudson R.	128⅝
100	do	39⅛	500	do	129
100	do	39⅛	500	Reading R.	95⅛
100	do	38⅞	100	do s10	95⅛
100	Quick. Min. b30	21	100	M. & St. P.	41⅞
100	do b15	20⅞	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b10	61⅝
100	Mar Min Co.	8	100	do	61⅜
200	Pacific Mail	123⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.	97⅝
100	do s15	123⅝	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	81⅛
100	do s10	123⅛	100	do	81⅜
40	do	123¼	100	do b3	81⅜
300	do	123⅛	500	Illinois Cen.	133⅝
200	do s30	123⅜	100	do	133⅝
300	do s3	123⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅝
100	do	123⅝	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	96⅛
100	do b30	124	100	do b3	96⅛
200	do b10	124	100	Chi. & N. W. R. b3	64⅞
100	West. Union T.	33	300	do	64⅞
100	do	32⅞	600	Chic. & N. W. P.	66⅞
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	114⅜			

MONDAY, Dec. 9—A. M.

The following comparative summary of the Public Debt Statement of Dec. 1, which we published, as by telegraph from Washington, in our last paper, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, DEC. 1.

	Nov. 1, 1867.	Dec. 1, 1867.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7	753,117,690	809,632,050
Sixes of 1881	283,676,600	282,731,550
Old Sixes, 1867-8	14,690,942	14,690,942
Five ⅌ cents, 10-40s	171,823,350	178,510,850
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,778,1[illegible],992	$1,840,267,892
Seven-Thirties, 1867-8	$334,607,700	$285,587,100
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	62,558,940	62,249,360
Three ⅌ cent. L. T. cert.	11,560,000	12,555,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	18,012,000	18,601,000
Total Currency interest	$426,768,640	$379,292,460
Greenbacks	$357,164,844	$356,212,473
Fractional Currency	30,706,633	30,929,984
Gold Notes	14,514,200	18,401,400
*Demands free of interest	18,237,539	14,178,363
Total free of Interest	$420,623,216	$419,722,220
Total Debt in gross	$2,625,532,848	$2,639,282,572
Less Cash in Treasury	134,028,398	138,176,820
Total	$2,491,504,450	$2,501,205,752
	Nov. 1, 1867.	Dec. 1, 1867.
Gold on hand	$111,540,317	$100,690,645
Gold Notes out	14,514,200	18,401,400
Belonging to Government	$97,026,117	$82,289,245

*Past due debt, not presented.

INCREASE.—In Consolidated 5-20s	$56,514,450
In 10-40s 5 ⅌ cents	6,687,500
In Gold Notes	3,887,200
In Pacific Road 6 ⅌ cents	589,000
In 3 ⅌ cent. Certificates	1,395,000
In Fractional Currency	223,351
Together	$69,166,501
DECREASE.—In 7-30 ⅌ cents	$49,020,600
In past due Demands	4,059,176
In 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881	945,050
In Compounds	309,580
In Greenbacks	952,371—55,286,777
	$13,879,724
Less gain in Cash on hand	4,178,422
Net increase of Public Debt	$9,701,302

The sales and exchanges (in conversion) of the new Consolidated 5-20s during the month of November amounted to $7,493,850 in excess of the 7.30 ⅌ Cents purchased and converted. Add to this difference the sales, $6,687,500, of the 10-40s 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds, and we have about the increase in the outstanding Public Debt of all descriptions. From this is to be deducted the gain in the Cash balances in the Treasury—leaving the temporary addition to the Public Debt nearly ten millions of dollars by reason of the excess of Gold Interest over the Gold Customs of the month. This addition, however, will probably be overcome in the present month, and we should expect to see the grand total again below $2,500,000,000, even if the Russian Indemnity should all come out of the Gold Customs of the month.

The House of Representatives on Saturday, by the very emphatic vote of 127 yeas to 24 nays, passed a Bill to stop the further withdrawal of Greenbacks. It will probably pass the Senate, also, (as it should in deference to the public sentiment on the subject,) by a two-thirds vote; and the Secretary has anticipated this action of Congress, by withdrawing only the mutilated Notes of this issue in November, and caused it to be announced through the Agent of the Associated Press at Washington, that he will attempt no contraction in December. We deem it reasonably certain, therefore, *that the contraction of Greenbacks is at an end*, and that 3 ⅌ cent. Legal-tender Certificates, available, the same as common Greenbacks, to the Banking movement of the country, will be substituted for the whole of the Compound-Interest notes falling due between December, 1867, and September, 1868. And we hope that Congress and the Secretary will immediately concur in limiting the present funding or proposed consolidating process to two thousand million of dollars of Gold-bearing Public Debt, and devise some other means, if that cannot be done wholly out of the cash balances in the Treasury, to purchase a portion of the 7.30 ⅌ cents. due next Summer, so as to make this limit certain. At present the outstanding 7.30s threaten to exceed it by $125,000,000.

The prompt settlement of the Greenback question will do much to reassure the trade interests of the country. The very fear of continued arbitrary and unwise contraction has kept them in comparative bondage for months past, and this has been aggravated by the policy of the Secretary in paying off and funding $68,000,000 (and accrued interest) of Legal-Tender Compound Notes since June last, without employing the 3 ⅌ cent. Legal-Tender Certificates as a substitute to one-half the amount, as provided and directed by Congress. While relief to trade will be felt from the reversal of this policy by Congress, we have no apprehension that it will affect, unfavorably, the premium on Gold. This has been kept up mainly by political and *to some extent by financial distrust*, and in view of the heavy disbursements in January for the Principal of about $6,500,000 of the Loan of 1847 falling due 31st December inst., and six months' Interest on the January and July 5-20s, the 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 and the 5 ⅌ cents. of 1871-74, there is no reasonable probability that speculation will attempt to advance the premium materially, if indeed the course of the market is not in the opposite direction.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 7, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$365,425
Decrease in Specie	767,636
Increase in other Legal Tenders	497,318
Decrease in Deposits	759,878
Increase in Circulation	11,410

	Dec. 8, 1866.	Dec. 7, 1867.	Nov. 30, 1867.
National Cap'l	$74,007,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	260,620,027	247,450,084	247,815,509
Gold and Gold Notes	14,582,050	15,805,254	16,572,890
Other L. Tend'r	60,946,857	52,595,450	52,098,132
Deposits	203,676,822	174,926,355	175,686,233
Circulation	31,794,656	34,092,202	34,080,792
In Sub-Tres'y	106,689,404	104,628,488	107,055,982

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.
On deposits	$175,686,000	$174,926,000
Circulation	34,080,000	34,092,000
Total	$209,766,000	$209,018,000
25 per cent. would be	$52,441,250	$52,254,500
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	68,671,000	68,400,700
Excess	$16,229,750	$16,146,200

The trade of the past week was active in the Export movement of and demand for Domestic Produce; especially so near the close of the week in Cotton, the receipts of which amount to over twenty-five thousand bales for the week. The Import entries of the week are quite moderate, scarcely two millions two hundred thousand dollars, of all descriptions. A fair business, for the advanced season, is doing in the Domestic Commission line, and some improvement from the depression of the previous week, is felt in General Foreign Merchandise. The Customs Duties are slightly ahead of the same week last season. Gold is about one and a half ⅌ cent. lower than on Saturday week, and while the Foreign Exchanges have advanced on the lower premium and abundance of gold, the demand is not yet sufficient to send American Gold Coin abroad. The money market ruled very quiet, and the balances offered to the Brokers rather more than equal to the amount of business doing on the Stock Exchange or by the great dealers in the Public Funds. The suspense in regard to Greenback contraction having been relieved by the voluntary action of the Secretary and the vote of the House of Representatives, there was improved confidence in the Public Funds and also on the Stock Exchange on Saturday—and this will probably extend to trade circles this present week—while the Gold Room was comparatively dull and lower than on Friday.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Nov. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,396	Sept.	$20,681,540
February	25,494,290	Oct.	18,075,697
March	21,367,107	Nov. 9	5,102,722
April	25,361,583	Nov. 16	3,6[illegible],432
May	21,475,525	Nov. 23	3,197,634
June	23,178,3[illegible]	Nov. 30	2,404,761
July	[illegible]	Dec. 7	2,187,172
Aug.	19,722,[illegible]		
Total since Jan. 1			$237,191,244
Against same date 1866			279,033,587
Decrease since Jan. 1			$41,962,343

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Nov. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$15,448,647	September	$12,002,449
February	15,452,506	October	17,481,221
March	20,475,226	Nov. 6	4,504,123
April	17,863,596	Nov. 13	4,663,445
May	12,303,545	Nov. 20	5,137,914
June	15,103,120	Nov. 27	4,484,213
July	14,068,861	Dec. 4	3,967,268
August	12,857,353		
Total since Jan. 1			$174,996,917
Against same date. 1866			178,046,207
Decrease since Jan. 1			$3,049,290
Gold, Dec. 7, 1867			136⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Dec. 8, 1866			137⅛ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	Sept.	$2,201,959
February	2,124,161	October	1,182,031
March	1,891,141	Nov. 2	519,064
April	2,261,283	Nov. 9	298,112
May	9,043,154	Nov. 16	242,285
June	6,724,272	Nov. 23	346,075
July	13,519,894	Nov. 30	397,195
August	1,714,598	Dec. 7	327,575
Total since Jan. 1			$45,284,445
Against same date 1866			59,729,626
Decrease since Jan. 1			$14,445,181

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	July	$2,679,712
February	1,739,898	August	3,483,650
March	1,913,973	September	2,615,950
April	3,162,788	October	1,847,106
May	1,184,879	November	1,038,058
June	2,782,316	Dec. 2	323,619
Total since Jan. 1			$25,814,253
Against same date 1866			39,431,392
Decrease since Jan. 1			$13,617,139

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,850,596
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,398,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,237,082
July	9,794,408	July	11,360,370
August	12,963,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,869
October	9,084,986	October	187,357
November	7,394,934	November	16,969,514
Dec. 7	1,595,000	Dec. 7	831,000
Total	$113,1[illegible]5.4 0[illegible]	Total	$61,263,525
To date. 1866	125,963,017	To date, 1866	47,513,371

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,187,172, against the total entries of $4,628,282 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,957,208 against $3,480,885 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $327,575, against $570,596 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,595,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 25,333 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 2,089.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	137½@136⅝@137⅛@136⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108@107@107½
Consolidated 5-20s	108@107½@107¾
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅛@104⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	102⅛@101⅝
New-York Central	113⅜@114⅝
New-York and Erie	71⅝@70⅛@71⅝
Rock Island	96½@95¼@96¼
Michigan Southern	80⅝@79½@81⅜
Hudson River	125@124@129@12[illegible]
Northwestern	58½@67@64¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97¼@97@97¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	8[illegible]⅛@82¾
Reading	95⅝@95⅜
Northwestern Preferred	67½@65½@66⅝
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	26¼@26⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	102@10[illegible]½
Pacific Mail	13[illegible]½@121½@124⅜
Western Union Telegraph	33⅛@32½@33⅛
St. Paul Preferred	61½@61⅝

The sales of Gold declined Saturday to 137@136¾@136⅝@136⅛ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. easier, and the Public Funds, after opening weak on the 1862s, were all firm in the afternoon, and a free disposition shown on the part of the great dealers to buy all descriptions at the recent decline. There was no Cable or Washington news to affect the market either way. But the Cash Gold was abundant, and there was no eagerness on the part of buyers to make large contracts ahead. The Foreign Bill market is influenced by some heavy purchases of Cotton within a day or two, for export, and the recovery in price in Liverpool. Money worked easy to the Stock Brokers at 7 ⅌ cent throughout the week, and the Bank movement also proved, on the statement in the afternoon, to have been quiet and steady. The changes are scarcely a million of dollars in any department. The Loans, Deposits and Gold are slightly down, the Greenbacks half a million higher. The Treasury Office took in $1,595,000 in Gold for Customs this week, and paid out $831,000 for Gold Interest.

On the Stock Exchange there was a break of 2@3 ⅌ cent. on the Express Stocks, with a very considerable pressure to sell the Adams' Company, supposed by way of realization on the recent rapid advance. The Merchants' Union fell to $39 for $35 paid in. In Pacific Mail the business was again large, but the contest between *Bull* and *Bear* so close as to make most of the sales about equal to the last transactions of Friday. There was a sudden revival and turn in the Quicksilver Shares from $14@$15 up to $20@$21, and Canton advanced to 45 ⅌ cent. The Railways were all strong near the close of dealings. Hudson River Shares rapidly advanced to 129 ⅌ cent., and New-York Central was sold at 114½@⅝@¾. Both classes of Northwest were firm, and Erie 71⅝@¾ ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	101⅞	Missouris	95⅞	95⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½	107½	Northwest	64⅜	64⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107¾	N. West Pref	66½	66¾
N. Y. Central	114⅛	114⅝	Rock Island	95⅞	96⅛
Erie	71⅛	71⅝	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅝
Hudson	128	128¾	W. U. Telegraph	32⅝	33⅛
Reading	95⅛	95⅜	St. Paul Pref	61⅛	61⅜
Mich. Southern	80⅝	81⅛	Pacific Mail	123¾	124⅜
Pittsburgh	82½	82⅝	American Gold	137⅛	136⅞
Tenn 6s. new	62⅝	62½	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

500 & 1,000, 1881	112	5-20 cou. 1867	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	107½	10-40s, reg.	100½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	104⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅛	7 3-10 2d series	104⅜
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅝	7 3-10 3d series	104⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107⅝	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅝	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100¼	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100¼	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	92
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100¼	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	63½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee new bds	62
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1878	100	Tennessee 5s	57
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1871	92¾	Virginia 6s, ex coup	46
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	93	Virginia 6s, n. b.	40
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Georgia 7s. new bonds	83
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100	North Carolina 6s	62
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	52⅝
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	52½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	95¾
Illinois reg. 1862	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	84
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is.	96
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft 1865	101¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of North Am'a	106
Manhattan	133	Hanover	109½
Mechanics'	120	Irving	106
Union	114	Metropolitan	134
City	200	Nassau	104
Fulton	150	Shoe and Leather	111
Greenwich	165	Continental	103½
Merchants' Exchange	105	St. Nicholas	104
Seventh Ward	110	Importers' & Trad's	117
State of New-York	105	Park	141
Commerce	116	Central National	103⅞
Ocean	101	First National	202
American Exchange	110	Fourth National	106½
Chatham	142	Ninth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90½	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	87	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s., Sub'n.	87	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101½	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	114½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	114½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	93½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	108
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
Harlem 1st M. 1869-'72	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98¼
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., 1869-'72	106½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	88
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91¼	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97½	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	58
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	118	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76¼
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. ex. bds.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81¾	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	103
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	65

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,611,609 61; total payments, $1,583,053 91; total balance, $104,628,488 01; the receipts include for Customs, $193,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $560,000.

The following figures of the Gold disbursements from the Treasury, at its various offices (but chiefly at New-York,) on first January, or as soon thereafter as the coupons and other claims to interest and principal, are presented:

Principal of the Loan of 1847-67	$6,670,000
Three per cent. interest thereon	190,100
Three per cent. on $8,200,942, 6s of 1868	246,030
Three per cent. on $282,731,550, 6s of 1881	8,481,946
Three per cent. on $489,761,000 Consolidated 5-20s 1865-7	14,692,830
Two-and-a-half per cent. on $27,022,000 5s of 1871-74	675,550
Total, exclusive Russian Treaty	$30,956,456

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1867.

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	22,997
Flour, bbls.	12,676	Malt, bushels	4,370
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	7,672
Cornmeal, bbls.	293	Pork, bbls.	1,016
Cornmeal, bags	4,693	Cut Meats, pkgs.	457
Wheat, bushels	14,505	Lard, pkgs.	498
Corn, bushels	28,119	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	899
Rye, bushels	140	Whisky, bbls.	655
Oats, bushels	12,502	Petroleum, bbls.	1,667

ASHES—Continue in limited request at $8 25@$8 62 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 353 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been dull and heavy, including Java, at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active and unsettled to-day. It opened briskly at an advance of ½c. ⅌ lb., but closed very tamely, with most of the improvement of the forenoon lost. Early in the day there were free buyers of Middling Uplands at 17½c., while holders were generally asking higher rates. Toward the close there were rather liberal offerings at ¼c. ⅌ lb. under the opening figures, but purchasers were decidedly less disposed to operate, even at the modified quotations. The aggregate sales were 3,079 bales, including 1,481 bales to shippers, 811 bales to spinners, and 787 bales to speculators, against receipts of 3,490 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 25,333 bales; sales and resales, 27,000 bales; exports, 12,079 bales; estimated stock at the close, 46,500 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA sum the business of the week ending last evening thus: "Under the improvement in Liverpool, our market for the week has been active and prices have advanced 1½c. ⅌ lb., closing steady at the advance. The sales for the week have been 26,928 bales, including 3,532 bales to spinners, 20,071 to exporters, and 3,325 to speculators. Freights by steam to Liverpool ⅜d., firm and scarce—by sail ⅜d. to 7-16d. firm. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, and as holders meet the market as their Cotton arrives, there is no increase of stock at this port, although the receipts are liberal. The improvement in Liverpool is caused by the improved trade report from Manchester, and not by the action of our Congress in declining to remove the tax on Cotton of this season's growth. While Cotton is selling as at present under the cost of production even if the planter paid no tax, it can hardly be argued that the removal of the tax would have brought down the price of Cotton, or that the continuing of the tax should advance prices. With Cotton at 30c. ⅌ lb. there was a profit to the grower, and the tax was easily paid, but with Cotton at present, or prospective prices, the tax becomes ruinous, and we hear from all quarters regrets that the act repealing the tax does not take effect from date of passage. The receipts of Cotton at the ports for this week show about 74,000 bales, against 63,000 bales for the corresponding week of last season. The total receipts since 1st September are 556,500 bales, against 522,500 bales for the same time last season. The Dry Goods market shows some improvement."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛@—
Good Ordinary	16	16¼	16½@16⅝
Low Middling	16⅞	17	17¼@17½
Middling	17¼	17½	18 @18½
Good Middling	18⅛	18⅜	19¼@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	25,333
Receipts last week	22,232
Receipts preceding week	22,790
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	163,618
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	621,018
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	7,079
Exports since Sept. 1	85,976
Exports since Jan. 1	403,614
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	331,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	46,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	478,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	192,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	245,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again advanced 10c.@20c. ⅌ bbl., on, however, a less active market. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 35@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary so-call d extra State at $9 65@$10 20; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@$10 75 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 35@$9 25
Extra State	9 65@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 75@10 75
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 75@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 75@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 85@15 50

Southern Flour has been in demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $9 85@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 610 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. and sacks at $11 50@$13 25 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $4@$4 30, as extremes, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been scarce, and quoted nominally 2c.@3c. higher, but has been comparatively quiet. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 80; Amber Michigan, very choice, at $2 85; poor to fair ordinary No. 2 Spring at $2 28@$2 30—as much as $2 33 having been refused for strictly prime; Amber State on private terms; White California at $2 95@$3 ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,500 bushels at $1 33@$1 38 for old mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing with $1 36½ bid for prime, in store, and $1 37½ afloat, while holders ask 1c.@2c. more, some even claiming $1 40, afloat, and $1 28@$1 35 for new mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in at $1 71 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been quiet, but firm. Sales 17,000 bushels Canada West at $1 69@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. Malt has been in request at $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand at 79c.@80c., in store, and 82c., afloat, for Western, and 81c. for State, ⅌ bushel. Sales 21,000 bushels. Of Canada Peas 75,600 bushels were reported sold, in bond, at $1 44 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, including American at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been more freely offered and purchased at 11c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 19,056 hides; sales 46,300 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER 17,000 Buenos Ayres, 22c. @25 lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 3,900 Corrientes, 23¾ lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 2,100 Montevideo Seconds, 22 lbs., 16c., gold, rejecting water damaged; 3,800 Rio Grande, 20@25¼ lbs., private terms; 1,000 California, 23½ lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Aspinwall, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Vera Cruz, 18@20 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Truxillo, 17 lbs., 15½c., gold, rejecting water damaged; 1,600 Dry Salted Ceara, 29@31 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Salted West Indies, 27 lbs., private lbs., private terms; 800 Wet Salted West Indies, 40 terms; 2,500 Texas 22@25 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 700 Wet Salted English, 55 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 10½c.@10¾c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' hands: 132,000 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 78,600,) 11,600 Wet Salted Hides, and 150 bales East India Hides. The stock includes 93,000 Buenos Ayres, &c., 19,500 Montevideo, &c., 8,000 Rio Grande, 5,000 Orinoco, 2,000 California, 1,000 West Indies, &c., 1,500 Brazil, Dry Salted, 2,000 Texas and New-Orleans, 150 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, and 11,000 Wet Salted Rio Plate and Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "We have to report a quiet week in the market for Hemlock Sole. The demand existing previously has fallen off, and trade is quoted very dull. Prices still have a downward tendency. We lower our quotations ½c.@1c. ⅌ lb. Receipts from the tanneries have been about 59,000 Sides, which leaves the stock again increased. Shipments of heavy Orinoco to Europe continue, leaving the supply of that description comparatively light. Oak Sole is quiet. Rough is in fair demand, principally for light weights." We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 22c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c., New-Orleans, 85c.@$1 ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@55½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25; Resin at $2 75@$6 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 05 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and much depressed at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 9⅝c.@10½c. for Crude, in bulk; 22c.@24c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 42c.@45c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day on a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $21 37@$21 62, closing at $21 55, regular way; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 62½ for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. New Mess at $22 80, seller January; and $23 12, seller February. Cut Meats continue in limited demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 225 pkgs. Bacon has been in more demand; sales 400 bxs. Cumberland cut at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been less active but very firm; sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 12⅛c.@13⅛c., and small lots of very choice at 13⅜c.@13⅝c., ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in light demand to-day at 9⅝c.@10c. for City, and 9⅛c.@9⅝c. for Country, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 270 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in moderate request, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$35, and India Mess at $36@37 50 ⅌ tierce; 350 tierces sold. Beef Hams continue in fair demand at from $30@$32 for poor to choice; sales 315 bbls. Butter has been in moderate request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 52c.@55c. for fancy do., and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chenung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	45 @55
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	18 @18
Canada	25 @33

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies common, ⅌ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	8 @11

SKINS—Goat are dull and nominal in price. A fair inquiry prevails for Deer, but sales are retarded by the slightly advanced rates demanded by most importers, which buyers decline to pay. The stock continues large and receipts fair. Sales have been made of 10,000 lbs. Para; 7,000 lbs. Honduras; 5,000 lbs. Central America, and 5,000 lbs. Maracaibo and Curacoa, on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 45c.; San Juan, 35c.@38c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Chagres, 39c.@42c.; Puerto Cabello, 33c.@35c.; Para, 47½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at drooping prices. Sales since our last 265 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13¼c., and 678 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at from 14c.@16⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 83,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅞c.@11¼c.; 39,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¾c.@12¼c.; 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quite dull and nominal to-day.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,500 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-16d. by sail, and ⅜d.@¾d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef at 5s. ⅌ tierce; also by steamer, 500 boxes Bacon at 45s., and 600 boxes Cheese at 50s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, nothing really new.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SPANISH girl to do chamberwork and take care of children, in a Spanish or American family; good references. Call at No. 159 Eldridge-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by one who understands pastry, and can make good bread and bisuit; good City reference. Inquire at No. 326 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as seamstress; she understands the sewing-machine, and would be willing to assist in the chamberwork. Call Monday and Tuesday, at No. 120 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant girl as first-class laundress; understands fluting; good City reference from her last place; no objection to go to the country. No. 41 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class laundress; flute, do up ladies' fine muslins, &c.; country or City; has the best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting; best City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN young girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 124 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and ladies' maid; best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., third floor.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUation; no objection to the country; five years of City reference. No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Please notice they can be supplied, in each and every station of household work, with the most respectable, competent, and well-recommended girls; good situations more of an object than high wages; Protestants and others of all nations. At Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day or take in work; first-class reference. Apply at No. 291 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

NOTICE—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A FIRST-class, steady, sober man, a situation; good careful driver; excellent groom; understands his business thoroughly; willing to make himself useful; country or City; good City reference; two and seven years in his last places. At BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a respectable married man; can produce the best of City reference from last employer. Call or address M. M., at private stable, No. 138 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a young man; understands the care and management of horses, stock, &c., greenhouse and vegetable gardening; is willing and obliging; the highest recommendations. Address G., Box 2[illegible]6 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has the best City reference; six years in his last place; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address M. L., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Call or address for two days No. 76 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who has lived with the first-class families in the City; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at No. 68 University-place, or address M., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Apply at Mr. Wm. H. Jackson's grocery, 5th-av., Madison-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private boarding-house; good City reference from his last place. Address J. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN A SITUATION for his groom, who is a faithful, good man, and an excellent hand with horses. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 2[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, who can produce the best of references. Apply to P. TRAINOR, No. 711 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION FOR my man, who thoroughly understands his business. Address or call at the private stable, No. 73 West 25th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXperienced meat and pastry cooks, experienced Protestant nurses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, first-class waitresses and general servants, whose references are the most unexceptionable to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, with the best of references, as chambermaid or laundress; would be willing to cook, wash, and iron for a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 526 East 14th-st., room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer in a gentleman's family by a very trusty girl; is neat and economical in her kitchen; of very pleasant disposition; will be found a very efficient and valuable servant; refers to her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL housework servant in a moderate-sized genteel family by a very neat and trustworthy girl; is a good plain cook; makes excellent bread, and can wash and iron to please any lady; refers to her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.—We are prepared to supply all employers with excellent cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, young girls for housework; English, Scotch, Protestant and others.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of soups, pastry, &c.; refers to her former place of eight years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF first-class servants, Protestants and others, for City and country. Employers can be promptly supplied; no charge till suited. Large Office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as cook; good cook and excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RIGHT SMART YOUNG woman a situation to cook wash and iron; has the best of City references as to capability and character. Apply in office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st. No charge till suited.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and laundress, waitress or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 464 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE, WHO is thoroughly experienced in the entire care of infants; is a Protestant, and a good sewer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 306 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO do housework or washing by the day, or would take washing to her own house; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 153 West 27th-st., rear building, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; will go to the country if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as child's nurse, or would take care of an invalid; is a good seamstress; can take full charge of the nursery; no objection to the country; good City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth, or grown children and plain sewing; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler and Wilson's machine; the best City reference given. Apply at No. 312 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and plain sewing; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to mind children and assist in chamberwork, and waiting; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 17 5th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS A family's or a few gentlemen's washing, at her own rooms; French fluting done in first-class style; best of reference given. Call or address E. M., No. 130 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do general housework; an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; best of reference, if required. Call for two days at No. 189 Orchard-st., in the baker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman; would take care of an infant from its birth, or growing children; good recommendations from her last places. Apply for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st. in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman as cook, who is fully competent in all its branches; best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st., between University place and Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; understands her business well in all its branches; can come well-recommended from her present employers. Call at No. 15 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady. Call or address No. 236 7th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AUCTIONEER.

Wanted, by a young man who has had some experience, a situation to act in such capacity, or a situation as book-keeper, clerk or salesman. Address J. D., No. 30 Parkhurst-st., Newark, N. J.

A YOUNG LAWYER, INDUSTRIOUS, and a good penman, and who can furnish evidence as to respectability and good character, wants a position in a law office or mercantile business from $12 upward per week. Address G. W. KEYSER, No. 100 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS UPholsterers. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A BOOK AND stationery store, a young man acquainted with the business. Apply, from 10 to , to W. W. SWAYNE, No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 9 WHITEHALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.

THE FIRM OF BATTERSBY & SWINFORD, provision brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM A. BATTERSBY will collect all accounts and pay any liabilities and continue the business on his own account.

W. A. BATTERSBY,
JAMES S. SWINFORD.

Witness, H. H. SWINFORD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore made by JOHN D. PRINCE, general, and WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and JOHN R. GARLAND, special partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the same to take effect on the 2d day of January, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.

J. D. PRINCE.
JOHN R. GARLAND.
W. R. TRAVERS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. —The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of W. T. FRY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. F. FRY will continue the business at No. 135 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1867.

W. F. FRY.
BERLIN & JONES

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A PARTY WHO IS GOING West to reside, will dispose of a large cash business; Parties who can control from $12,000 to $15,000, will find this a splendid investment; all cash not necessarily required. Address J. D. DUNCAN, Box 124 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXCELLENT character and morals as partner in a wholesale and retail grocery house; none but those who can furnish the best of reference need answer. Address J. R. S., Box No. 4,938 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A LIGHT AND good paying business; small capital required. Address O. B., Box No. 161 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Prince ZATSUMA, through his agent, KANIMINAME, at Nagasaki, Japan, hereby warns all persons against trusting the following Japanese officers, absent without his leave, and supposed now in the United States, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by his Government:

TARRI MOTTO NERO,
NOMURA ICHUTZKE,
TAKI UOHI KENSO,
MORI KAKUTZO,
MONE KANGO,
HURO YUSO.

Dated DEC 7.

PATENT ELASTIC VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a perfect remedy for cold or sweaty feet, or corns. They relieve rheumatism and neuralgia. They absorb and remove the perspiration inside of rubber boots. To appreciate their merits they must have a trial. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. Retail price $1 per pair. E. A. HILL, Proprietor and Manufacturer, No. 7 Union-st., Boston, Mass. HENRY ELLIOTT, Agent, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

TO BREWERS.—FOR SALE, A LOT OF working puncheons in good order. WHITE & CO., No. 157 Sullivan st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE OFfice desk. Address Post-office Box No. 5,744.

MACHINERY.

FULTON IRON WORKS.—FOR SALE—Two locomotive boilers, 50-horse power each, as good as new, cheap, at No. 490 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Montague-st.
NORWOOD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TOWN AND COUNTRY. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Polk, Ringgold, Young, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Carman, Miss Mary Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell and Mrs. C. H. Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EMILY WAREHAM and JUMBO JUM, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL. Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

MASONIC HALL LECTURE ROOM, No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
GREAT POULTRY SHOW.

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that Gen. GARIBALDI has again disappeared from Caprera, and it is feared that another attempt will be made against Rome by the Party of Action.

The speech of Minister ROUHER, in which that Minister stated that Italy should not take forcible possession of Rome, gave rise to an angry debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Saturday. Prime Minister MENABREA informed the House that he had asked the French Government for explanations, and that he expected an early reply. He added that Italy could only gain possession of Rome with the concurrent consent of France and the other European Powers; that it would be impossible to achieve that object by force. At the end of the debate a vote was taken, and the Government was sustained.

The Italian Government has granted an amnesty to GARIBALDI's adherents.

Prince NAPOLEON is about to depart for Monza, in Northern Italy, to meet his father-in-law, VICTOR EMMANUEL.

In the British House of Lords, Saturday, Earl MAYO, in a short speech, deplored the bad taste and evil effect of the public funerals of the Manchester Fenians, and stated that, in his opinion, they showed a disposition to sanction murder.

In the House of Commons, the new mail contract with the Cunard line was unfavorably criticised. At a late hour of night both houses adjourned to meet on February 13, 1868.

Ceremonies of sympathy for the late Manchester Fenians were celebrated with great pomp in Dublin, yesterday. Fifty thousand men marched in the funeral procession.

GENERAL.

An accident occurred on the Oswego and Rome Railroad on Friday night which resulted in the death of the engineer and fireman. An empty freight train ran into a tree which had been blown across the track near Pulaski, and the engine was thrown from the track, turned over and its woodwork destroyed by fire. Five of the freight cars were also burned. JESSE TRUMBULL and JOHN MATHER, engineer and fireman, were so badly scalded as to cause death in a few hours.

THOMAS LEONARD, Jr., aged 21 years, was murdered on Saturday night at West Boylston, near Worcester, Mass. The father of the murdered man was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed, both he and his son having been intoxicated and having fought with each other on the night of the occurrence.

The attempt to hold a session of the Constitutional Convention Saturday was a failure, owing to the non-attendance of members. After a little discussion by those who were present, on uninteresting topics, the Convention adjourned.

The municipal election in Boston, for Mayor, occurs to-day. The official vote last year was as follows, NORCROSS (Republican,) 5,724; MURTLEFF (Democrat,) 4,690; scattering, 51. NORCROSS' plurality, 1,034.

LOCAL.

Decrees of divorce were granted by the Supreme Court, on Saturday, in the actions entitled ANNA JACOBS vs. MARX JACOBS, and MANUELLA J. AVEZZANA vs. JOHN L. AVEZZANA. In the last named case the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff, and the referee ordered to take proofs as to what amount would be a suitable allowance for her. In the case of THOMAS R. DAWLEY vs. ANTOINETTE A. DAWLEY, the Court say: "It is not usual to grant a divorce on the testimony of the person with whom adultery is committed." The action of ELEANOR G. HARTWELL vs. SETH E. HARTWELL, Judge INGRAHAM referred back for further evidence.

A meeting of the Bar of New-York was held Saturday, for the purpose of paying a professional tribute to the memory of the late Chancellor WALWORTH. Eulogies on the departed jurist were pronounced by CHAS. O'CONOR, DANIEL LORD, JAMES W. GERARD and HENRY NICOLL. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were adopted, and it was directed that they be published and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Last evening, Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON lectured at the Broadway Tabernacle, on "Religion in Spain." The ancient history of that country was reviewed, and the influence of the Roman religion upon it pointed out. The lecturer spoke of the Christian Spaniards of the present time, and called upon the people of this country to extend to them their sympathy.

Among the cases tried at the Court of Special Sessions Saturday, was that of WM. GRIFFITH, for illegal voting. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and said that he was hard up and was offered money, which he took. He voted in a false name, and gave an address where he was unknown. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

A new chapel at No. 63 Second-street, belonging to the City Mission, was dedicated last evening, with appropriate services, in which a large gathering of persons participated. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Field, Schaff, Crosby, Mingins and Duryea, and Mr. A. R. Wetmore.

The receipts of live stock at Communipaw Yards for the past week were 157 cars, containing 1,003 cattle, 8,780 hogs, 3,861 sheep and 30 horses. The number slaughtered there was 300 cattle, 8,780 hogs, 4,600 sheep and 200 calves. All kinds of animals in fair flesh sell readily.

Insurance on the property destroyed by the great fire, corner of Pearl and John streets, Brooklyn, Friday, amounts to $75,000, in which ten New-York companies are interested.

Judge DIKEMAN, of the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, was presented with a rosewood cane, gold headed, on delivering his valedictory, Saturday. His successor, JAMES TROY, was one of the donors.

The Coroner's jury on the death of the child of ANN MCGUIRE, who was said to have died of starvation last week in Brooklyn, has decided that the child died of marasmus.

A sermon on "The Duties of Merchants" was delivered last evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, before a large congregation, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The number of deaths in the City during the past week was 386, being 24 more than for the previous week.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Lard and Cotton were firmer again on Saturday, but less active. Pork, Petroleum and Groceries were quiet and depressed. Light freight engagements were reported, with 447 vessels of all classes in port.

End of the Impeachment Folly.

The impeachment motion has been quashed more summarily and more decisively than at one time seemed probable. Not, however, without a fair exhibit on both sides, and a patient hearing of all that was necessary to an understanding of the case. Mr. BOUTWELL did the best that could be done for the majority report, and elaborated an argument against the President which would have been more effective had evidence been available in its support. Mr. WILSON renewed on the floor the masterly argument which he presented from a minority of the Committee; exposing the worthlessness of the evidence acquired during the investigation, and the hollowness of the ground on which Mr. BOUTWELL rested his proposition. There the debate ended, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the extremists to reopen and prolong it. Incidental divisions growing out of technical efforts for delay, revealed their numerical weakness, and prepared everybody for the vote which on Saturday extinguished their proposition and their hopes.

The terms of the final division left nothing to be desired in respect of its conclusiveness. By an agreement between the parties, Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion to lay the subject on the table, and the vote was taken on Mr. BOUTWELL's resolution—"That ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors." There was therefore a trial of strength on the direct issue, free from all incumbrances, and the division list tells the tale of a strict party vote. Fifty-seven extreme Republicans supported the resolution, while of the one hundred and eight votes cast against it, sixty-seven were Republican. A majority of the Republican Representatives, therefore, as well as a majority of the House, are recorded against the motion.

The result is satisfactory. It removes a huge pile of rubbish which under the term impeachment threatened to obstruct public business and to develop the annoyances inseparable from heated and prolonged discussion on a subject so full of personalties and animosities. For this relief, and for the *quietus* that has been given to a project which jeopardised the harmony and usefulness of the Republican Party, the country has reason to be thankful.

The stage is now clear for the more seemly and more important business of the session, and Saturday's proceedings encourage the hope that it will not long remain neglected. There are practical questions, urgent and large, on which the promptitude and vigor shown on the impeachment motions may be most usefully exercised. A great deal will have been gained, moreover, if the proved preponderance of the moderate element in the Republican ranks, as tested on Saturday, shall result in the subjection of the extremists when the vexed issues of Reconstruction be again presented.

The Austrian Mission.

The *Commercial Advertiser* defends the enforced resignation of Minister MOTLEY at Vienna against our censure thus:

"We 'don't see it.' Americans abroad are constantly making complaints of our Ministers and Consuls. The best do not escape. It has long been the custom of the State Department to advise Ministers and Consuls of these accusations, and it was equally the habit of the accused to deny or explain. Mr. MOTLEY was treated in this respect just as others had been. But he chose to flare up, and at the close of an abusive letter to resign. He did this for two reasons—first, because he had been loudly and indecently abusive of the President—and next, because he relied on SUMNER and Company to sustain him, and expected to make capital out of his martyrdom.

Mr. MOTLEY was indebted to Mr. SEWARD, not only for his mission, but for uniform kindness and steady friendship. Mr. LINCOLN thought, in the appointment of Mr. ADAMS to England, Mr. BURLINGAME to China, &c., &c., he had done enough for Massachusetts, but Mr. SEWARD, with whom Mr. MOTLEY was a pet, persisted until he prevailed. And after Mr. MOTLEY reached Vienna he experienced other evidences of Mr. SEWARD's friendship. But in his rampant Radical humor he was alike abusive of the President and the Secretary of State, who would have been fully justified in recalling him, and who certainly ought not to be abused for accepting his resignation."

If charges had been made against our Minister upon respectable authority, and in a form which commanded the attention of his Government, this would all be true. But who is Mr. MOTLEY's accuser? Does the *Commercial* know? Does the Secretary of State or the President know, even to this day? Is it by any means certain that there is any such man as MCCRACKEN in existence? The *Commercial* assumes the truth of the accusations which were thus made. We have never seen or heard this asserted before.

When any man of proper self-respect receives an anonymous letter, accusing either him, his associates or agents with disgraceful conduct, he throws it into the fire. If it is signed by the writer's name, he makes inquiry into the writer's character and responsibility, and if he can learn nothing about either, he treats the letter as to all intents anonymous. If he knows, or learns, that he is worthy of confidence, he naturally and properly gives to his accusations the attention they deserve. This is, we think, the habit of private life; and certainly it should be the rule of intercourse between a Government and its accredited agents at foreign courts.

Mr. MOTLEY was called to account, officially and peremptorily, on charges dishonoring him as a gentleman—based on alleged conversations at his own table—and upon authority of which neither he nor his Government knew anything whatever. He was officially informed that it had been represented to the Department, that he was in the habit of maligning and denouncing the President, and of representing the Secretary of State as a habitual drunkard—in other words, of being at once disloyal in office and a slanderer and liar in private life. Does the *Commercial* think it anything against Mr. MOTLEY's character or fitness for his post, that he should have felt indignant at such imputations, and that he resented them accordingly?

His resignation was undoubtedly unnecessary and unwise. It was an ill-judged mode of expressing the proper resentment he felt at the treatment he had received. But we still think it would have been at once a just and graceful act on the part of the Government to have declined accepting it. If, as the *Commercial* intimates, the Government desired his removal for other reasons, there was a very direct and manly way of effecting it. The one chosen was quite needless as well as uncivil.

Contracting the Currency—Congress and the Secretary.

The House has rendered a decisive verdict against Mr. MCCULLOCH and his policy of contracting the currency. Without debate or delay, and by a vote of 127 to 24, it has sustained the measure of the Ways and Means Committee, suspending the authority by which the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to reduce the volume of currency. Nor does there seem any reason to doubt that the same view will prevail in the Senate, with force enough to render nugatory the anticipated veto.

When Mr. MCCULLOCH wrote, the other day, that "the public mind is too sensitive, business is too unsteady, and the political future is too uncertain to warrant any financial experiments," he passed the severest censure upon the policy to which Congress is applying a partial check. That policy has been altogether experimental, and its results have been singularly at variance with the "conservative legislation" of which in his recent report he speaks as "now indispensable." The attempt to regulate the gold market by sales of the gold which should have been hoarded as a reserve preparatory to specie payments, has been confessedly a failure, since it has neither diminished the premium nor crushed speculation, while it has weakened the Treasury and postponed resumption. Equally mistaken has been the conversion of currency obligations—the redemption of which formed the proper use of every spare greenback—into gold bonds, entailing an enormous yearly addition to the gold interest, and consequently to the load of taxation. And the immediate effect of contraction has been to augment the uncertainties of business, and to multiply the causes of difficulty and depression. Every step he has taken has been in its nature a "financial experiment," for which justification will be vainly sought in the circumstances that make necessary the intervention of Congress.

That a reduction of the currency must eventually precede a return to specie payments, is as certain as that inflation now exists. By no other process known to monetary science may the evils incident to inflation be removed. The fundamental blunder of the Treasury has been the supposition that over-issues of legal-tender paper might be summarily ended, and specie payments as summarily resumed, by the exercise of a discretionary authority vested in the Secretary. The condition of the country was not considered in the calculation. The fact that a reaction from the excitement of the war had set in strongly, was overlooked. No notice was taken of the paralysis through which trade and industry must pass before escaping from the effects of the prolonged and excessive strain to which both had been subjected. The necessity of allowing time for the recovery of health by the body politic—for the restoration of vigor to industry and life to trade—was utterly ignored. These errors in the diagnosis of the disease led to the disasters which have characterized its treatment. Principles in themselves sound have been so injudiciously applied that instead of mending matters they have made them worse. The country has endured the pains of harsh treatment without any corresponding advantage. Nay, the precautions provided for its protection have been systematically disregarded. The provisions of the law relating to a sinking fund have been violated. Gold bonds, carrying interest equal in currency to more than eight per cent., have been issued in redemption of compound interest notes, instead of the three per cent. certificates which were authorized for this special purpose. The financial difficulties of the country have therefore been aggravated by "financial experiments" which would be sufficiently trying at any time, but which from their unskillful application have produced wide-spread and unnecessary distress.

Mr. MCCULLOCH errs in supposing that "legitimate business has not suffered by the curtailment which has taken place within the last two years." Credit enters more or less into all business, and as the tendency of contraction is to lower prices, it necessarily inflicts loss upon the debtor interest. Some loss is inevitable if we would ever regain a specie basis. Fortunes will be reduced, and many who esteem themselves rich will find themselves poor. Such being the result of contraction, come when it may, its application should be gradual and judicious. The losses should be distributed over a series of years, partly as a measure of equity between debtors and creditors, partly in order that commerce and production may acquire strength to sustain the certain shock. It is idle to say, then, that "legitimate business has not suffered" from the curtailment which has taken place. Speculation may have suffered most, but "legitimate business" has also experienced trials which have strained to the utmost its power of endurance. Contraction has undoubtedly not been the sole cause of these embarrassments. General depression, here and abroad, contributed somewhat to their intensity, and, perhaps, the uncertainty attaching to finance in consequence of the vast discretionary power wielded by the Secretary, has contributed still more. These considerations, however, vindicate the action now taken by the House. For if trade suffers from causes beyond the control of legislation, it is entitled to ask that legislation shall not multiply and aggravate them. And if the interference of the Treasury is one of these avoidable causes, the House takes a proper step in preventing its recurrence.

Here its action in regard to the currency should for the present terminate. It will blunder even more egregiously than the Secretary if it listen to Mr. INGERSOLL's proposition to restore to circulation the amount of currency retired since April, 1866. To do this would be to bring back the days when inflation, being in progress, unsettled values and converted business into gambling. Its renewal now would entail mischief in every branch of trade, and shake one's faith in the redemption of the national obligations. There is no safety except in remaining as we are until time and prosperity enable the country to see its way to specie payments. All that is preventible in the evil of Mr. MCCULLOCH's policy ceases with the discretionary power under which he has acted; and the further help which Congress may render must come through retrenchment, reduction of taxes, and the renewed industry which will follow reconstruction. An attempt to create anew prosperity by the re-issue of scores of millions of greenbacks would destroy confidence in the financial future, and precipitate a crash which a little genuine statesmanship might easily avert.

Official Corruption.

We have been waiting with some anxiety for discussion by the Press of the remedy which Mr. OPDYKE's committee has proposed in the Constitutional Convention for the evil of bribery and corruption. The magnitude of the evil, and the nature of the remedy proposed, deserve and demand attention. Yet neither the *Tribune* nor the *Evening Post*, the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Rochester *Democrat*, nor any of the leading organs of Republican sentiment—to say nothing of the Democratic Press—seem thus far to have deemed the report worthy of notice.

Nothing but public pressure will give us any reform in this matter. The evil has struck its roots too deeply in our official life, to give us hope of relief from that quarter. Too many holders of office, in all departments, sell their patronage and their power, to encourage confidence in their adopting measures that will crush out the practice. Reform must come from the people, if it comes at all. The plan reported will die from neglect in the Convention, unless the public Press demands action, and the mass of the people enforce the demand. All the journals we have named,—and, indeed, all others through the State,—acknowledge the evil and concur in denouncing it. But now, for the first time, we have a distinct plan proposed which, if adopted and carried out, will destroy it, or at all events greatly check its rapid and threatening growth. We trust that the Press will not forego its efforts,—just when they promise to be most effective in producing practical results.

We do not suppose that the plan which Mr. OPDYKE has proposed is perfect, or that it will render bribery and corruption among officials absolutely impossible. But it is direct enough and practical enough to demand attention. It recognizes the real difficulty in the case and aims to meet it. It is probably true, as the apologists for corruption always urge, that the real remedy is with the people, and that bribery will always be practiced so long as they elect officials capable of being bribed. But we are not likely at once to reach a state of popular perfection; and something must be done meantime to check the evil which, while we are awaiting the political millennium, is growing with gigantic strides. The existing law fully recognizes this necessity, though by its mode of doing so, it really augments and perpetuates the evil it pretends to cure.

The law assumes to punish bribery,—not simply because it deserves punishment, but mainly for the purpose of preventing it. That is the object of all human punishments, and where that object fails the law is useless. The laws against bribery not only fail to prevent it, but they are so framed as to defeat this their presumed intent. Pretending to punish it, they render its punishment impossible. They shut the door absolutely against the only evidence on which conviction can ever be had. The only witnesses cognizant of the facts decline to testify on the valid and sufficient ground that they would by so doing criminate themselves.

The following extract from the report of the Committee contains some important statements in this regard:

"The Committee subpœnaed EDWARD B. PHELPS. He testified in substance that he had no specific facts proving corruption to impart, but that he was one of eighteen grantees who, in connection with fifteen other persons, procured from the Legislature, in the year 1860, a grant for what is now known as the Central Park Railroad of the City of New-York; that after it was secured, the grantees and their fifteen outside associates formed themselves into an incorporated company, with a capital of $1,000,000, and *awarded $300,000 of their capital to themselves, without pay, as compensation for the procurement of the franchise.* This stock, he said, was widely distributed, that its market value had been ten per cent. above par, and that *he had good ground for believing that a large share of the $300,000 of stock thus distributed went ultimately to members of the Legislature.* He testified also that an application made to the last Legislature for an underground railroad in New-York, known as the 'Arcade plan,' was regarded as meritorious, *but failed to receive* the sanction of the Legislature, as he believed, *because the grantees refused to pay money for its passage.* The Committee next examined WM. RICHARDSON, President of the Dry Dock Railroad Company. He testified in substance that that Company *expended in the year 1866, in procurement of legislation, about $20,000.* When asked if he disbursed any part of that money, *he declined answering, on the ground that it might tend to criminate himself.* The Committee next subpœnaed Mr. PARMELEE, then in the State of Connecticut, who, as correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, had made grave charges of legislative corruption during the last session. He declined to respond, on the ground that *he was not within the jurisdiction of the Convention.* The only other person examined was EDWARD D. WORCESTER, Treasurer of the Central Railroad. He testified in substance that that Company paid out, during the pending of its application before the last Legislature for an increase of fare, about $205,000, which *he inferred was used in various ways to influence the Legislature*; that he, as Treasurer, advanced the money without any specific authority, paying it mainly to the President of the road or on his orders; that these advances have received the sanction of the Board of Directors, but he is not aware the advances have yet been charged to any specific account. He also testified that similar advances, amounting to $60,000 or more, were made by that Company during the years 1865 and 1866.

The Committee have thus given a brief analysis of all the testimony taken by them that they deem of value to the Convention. They deduct from it the following general facts, which they think will aid the Convention in arriving at correct conclusions on the subject, to which they relate:

First—That our present laws, which make the giver and the receiver of a bribe equally guilty, render it futile to attempt to convict either, who cannot be expected, except on compulsion, to criminate themselves. No witness brought before the Committee would acknowledge that he had committed the act of bribery. All either denied it or refused to answer, on the ground that it might tend to criminate themselves. Consequently, if we would convict for bribery, we must either exempt one of the parties or compel both to testify against themselves, or we must do both.

Second—Finding it impossible to obtain proof of specific acts of bribery, the Committee next sought general facts from which the specific acts might be fairly inferred. They found that one railroad company had expended in a single year, in efforts to procure favorable legislation, $20,000; another, upward of $200,000, besides $60,000 or more during the two preceding years; and that another had distributed $300,000 of its own stock, valued at above par, a large portion of which was believed to have been paid ultimately to members of the Legislature. The inference is, unavoidable, that much of these large sums similarly expended *must have been employed, directly or indirectly, in corrupting members of the Legislature*; because it is not conceivable that so much money could have been legitimately expended in the procurement of honest legislation.

Third—That meritorious measures are sometimes defeated because illegitimate compensation is refused. Facts like these afford strong confirmation of the general but vague charges of official venality; charges which it would seem *are vague only because the law stifles the proof.* They also demonstrate the necessity of bold and decisive action on the part of the Convention, if it would crush this iniquity, and thereby entitle itself to the gratitude of the people."

Now, the plan submitted to the Convention proposes to remove this difficulty. At present the man who gives a bribe cannot be compelled to expose the official who accepts it, because he is liable to the same punishment. It is proposed to relieve him from this punishment, and thus make his evidence available. But in order to discourage, and if possible to prevent, the *offering* of bribes, it also provides that if his bribe be not accepted, the person offering it shall be liable to punishment. The plan seems to have the elements of success. It renders a conviction in such cases possible,—which is not the case now. An official will be restrained from accepting a bribe, by the knowledge that his accomplice in the crime can be a witness against him;—he will certainly be less likely to accept it, than when he knows that the mouth of the only witness against him is shut. And the lobby-agent will be much less likely to offer a bribe when he knows that if it is rejected, the official to whom it is offered can secure his conviction and punishment.

The plan deserves and demands discussion. If adopted, we believe it would greatly diminish this deadly evil, and prepare the way at all events, for its removal. What has the Press of the State to say about it?

MINOR TOPICS.

A writer in *Putnam's Magazine* for January says that during the past four years "more important legislation has been moulded by a silent sneer from THADDEUS STEVENS than WEBSTER's most brilliant oration ever discussed." This may be true. We are inclined to think it is. But is it, as the writer considers it, a proof of advanced statesmanship? Is it quite certain that future generations will consider this "statesmanship of overwhelming action" which has distinguished the last few years as so far superior to the more deliberative, cautious, tentative policy of the past? If so, we may as well go back to the times and style of absolute monarchy at once. The tree must be known by its fruits, and it is a good deal too soon to say what will be the verdict of posterity on the political action of the last Congress and the dominant party. It will require more wisdom to maintain that policy than it has taken to adopt it. Mr. STEVENS' "sneers" will not suffice to maintain in power the party whose measures they controlled.

The London *Times*, which has from the first regarded the transfer of St. Thomas to us as a good thing for the commerce of the whole world, "hopes the sanitary measures of the Americans will extinguish the causes of the contagious fevers which are so prevalent there." The local elements seem to have been taking this matter in hand. If there be anything in the "open-air" treatment, cholera, yellow fever and every other disease incident to the harbor of Princess Amelia, ought to have been swept out clean by the hurricane.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his compact, able and comprehensive report, suggests a reform in the patent system. It needs many reforms. No argument is required to enforce the Secretary's idea that appeals from the Commissioner of Patents to a judge settle nothing, are unprecedented, and pregnant with delays to this class of industry and skill. We are not sure that the Secretary might not wisely have gone a step further. It is certainly worth discussion whether or not the system of primary examinations shall be abolished and the legal questions belonging to patents submitted at once to the courts. At any rate, it is apparent, even under the present prosperous condition of the Patent Office, that a large majority of patents are worthless in law and in fact; that vast sums of money are expended in salaries and office room, whose result is an accumulation of worthless models and equally useless paper called records. True, a large number of patent agents are made rich by the fees so obtained. But how much solid public good is achieved by the present patent system; how far true invention is chilled from dread of piracy or stimulated by the flood of patents poured upon the country in the shape of "arrangement" and "combination" claims, is a point worthy of inquiry.

Mr. STEVENS speaks of the Republicans who voted against impeachment as "the *fragment* of the party." They numbered 67 against 41 who voted for it—being decidedly a majority. But Mr. STEVENS long ago fell into the habit of considering the "fragment" with which he voted as constituting the party—even if he happened to vote alone: and habit is very strong with old men.

The *News* attributes WOOD's defeat at the late election to the circulation of a report that he intended, if successful, to send a delegation to the next Democratic National Convention, and thus divide and defeat the party in this State. This report so alarmed the Democracy that the "opposition to WOOD became formidable and successful." The real strength of the Mozart vote, however, has now been ascertained; there are 23,000 voters who "can be depended on at all times, and under all circumstances;" and the *News* adds "it is worthy of reflection that in any gubernatorial election, 23,000 voters one way or the other will decide the day." Mr. HOFFMAN will please take notice that those votes can't be had unless they are paid for. *Verbum sap. sat.*

The Boston papers are indulging in a little *pas de satisfaction* over the beautiful behavior of the people of their snug little city toward Mr. DICKENS. They hav'nt toadied him, nor feasted him, nor made fools of themselves by trying to make one of him, to anything like the extent that might have been expected. Their contentment with themselves is really delightful, especially in view of the misgivings which it betrays. And yet we see it recorded that Mr. DICKENS was in the daily receipt of cards from people he never heard of, and requests for his autograph, to the amount of half a bushel or so daily. There's a good deal of human nature in Boston, we suspect, after all.

Mr. SCHENCK proposes that a colored man shall have the privilege of selling ale and beer in the Capitol. Isn't this drawing improper and unconstitutional distinctions by reason of race and color? The whites are not allowed to sell, but only to buy and drink, liquor of any kind in the Capitol.

The Salt Lake *Vedette* tells us of loads of rocks for the Mormon temple "passing our office for the past two weeks, showing quite a determination on the part of the rulers of Deseret to commence in earnest the great edifice." Yes: but as its completion is to be, according to BRIGHAM, the signal for the end of his own power, and the beginning of the Second Advent, the contracts will probably be taken "by the day," and not "by the job." The granite blocks are drawn eighteen miles, each block making a load for ten or twelve oxen, and consuming three days in the transportation. The building of the Pyramids was a joke to this arrangement, and if the temple be ever built at all, its cap-stone will be affixed, at the present rate of progress, centuries after BRIGHAM's bones are dust. Its massive foundation-walls are laid, but laying the numberless feet of smoothed granite designed for the superstructure will surpass BRIGHAM's life-time, even if he attains that extreme old age which all the saints believe to be his portion.

The resolution offered in the Louisiana Convention that "no legislative body hereafter, in General Assembly, shall have power to amend or annul any article of this Constitution; nor shall they have the right to call another Convention in this State before a period of seventy years," touches the apex of absurdity. As well might an engineer rivet down his safety-valve and "resolve" that his boiler should not explode. Nothing is more silly (silliest of all in America) than for any legislative body to attempt to bind the hands of its successors. It is very well for the present generation in Louisiana or elsewhere to make rules for itself; but do they suppose they can discount and dispose of the wills of generations to come? The surest way to invite an explosion that will rend their work asunder is to attempt to make it irrevocable. The longer ahead the time set for "amendment," the speedier will that explosion come. In America, we have no laws of Medes and Persians.

ESCOBEDO is credited with saying at Mr. ROMERO's banquet that "15,000 men could take the island of Cuba." What of it? So 15,000 men probably could, judging from past experience, capture the City of Mexico. But on what pretence could ESCOBEDO invade Cuba? To illustrate his ideas of "foreign intervention" and the "overthrow of existing Governments?" Mexico had better first settle the affair with Guatemala, before she picks a bone with Cuba. We of the United States shall have a word to say about the conquest of Cuba, whenever it may be attempted.

It is reported at last that the fortifications of Luxemburg are about being blown up—a cheap way of removing dangerous matters, but unfortunately not always easy of accomplishment until they have been properly prepared for it beforehand. GARIBALDI tried it rather rashly on the Temporal Power; but the brave revolutionist was an unskillful engineer, and was "hoist with his own petard."

The London *Engineer*, in discussing the uneasy feeling that begins to pervade England because the French, German and Belgian manufacturers frequently underbid the English in tenders for iron and machinery, attributes their amazing advance of late years to cheapness of material and the low cost of labor on the continent. It gives utterance also to a natural self-gratulation over the fact that much of the skill of these continental artisans has been learned from England, and cites a half-dozen of the great iron and locomotive works there, (such as those of LE CREUSOT, of France, and ESCHER WYSS & Co., of Zurich,) which were either originally founded or are now practically managed by Englishmen. But it finds more material consolation in the fact that while foreign industry has the constant risk of destruction ever hanging over it, England is the last country likely to be internally troubled by war's alarms. It quotes the paralyzing effect of our late war upon our present manufacturing establishments, and thinks that the warlike tendencies of the continental nations must always cripple their industry. There is much truth in this; and the sooner we can return to a natural, normal condition of political affairs, the sooner shall we be able to recommence our course of industrial triumphs.

The imitative faculty of the African is so pronounced that the new evidences of it which his *début* in politics affords ought not to surprise us. Already he can tar and feather, as he did in Georgia; play the demagogue like LEWIS LINDSAY, the colored barber, and wrangle over the spoils with the most practiced white politicians. In the Virginia Convention he seems to have done his share in quarreling all day over the printing job; and in the Louisiana Convention, which voted that the wages of the members should run from the time of the election, not from that of assembling, he certainly "bettered his instructions." A colored man supported this move on the ground that he wanted to "enjoy some of the luxuries of freedom, and all the money he could get." Obviously, in the procurement of official pay there is to be "no distinction on the ground of color." We hope at least that black leaders will not be as greedy as the white.

We are accustomed to think that we are a great manufacturing people, but our large establishments, particularly in the working of metals, are entirely overshadowed by some of the huge English workshops. And even the English are left behind now, and little Prussia, which has latterly grown to be great Prussia, boasts an establishment for the working of steel alone which surpasses any general manufactory in the world. KRUPP, the steel king of Essen, has within the past forty years built up what is in effect a town by itself as his workshop. He employs 10,000 workmen; add to them their wives and children, and there is already a respectable population. Last year he turned out 62,500 tons of cast steel, valued at $7,500,000, and involving a daily consumption of 1,000 tons of coal. Of guns alone he has delivered 3,500 altogether, valued at $5,250,000. Such facts as these should make us ashamed of the restricted use we are able to make of the vast resources confided to our hands.

Charles Dickens in New-York.

CHARLES DICKENS arrived in this City Saturday evening, and was permitted to go quietly to his hotel. No attempt was made to inflict upon him the annoyance of a formal reception, or to intrude upon his privacy; and we trust the same courteous observance of his well-known wishes may be maintained during the whole of his visit to our City.

Mr. DICKENS will read to-night in Steinway Hall. The desire to hear him is so great that a hall of double the capacity of STEINWAY's would undoubtedly be filled at half a day's notice, were it obtainable for his readings. He will have an appreciative, sympathetic and enthusiastic audience, and no one can doubt that he will be even more warmly received than he was in Boston. The only regret is that he cannot give more readings here. Thousands of people who want to hear him must necessarily be disappointed, on account of the limited time he will remain in this City. We trust that, before taking final leave of the country, he may be induced to repeat his readings here.

To-night Mr. DICKENS will read *The Christmas Carol* and the famous trial scene from *Pickwick*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Carnival Ball in Aid of the American Dramatic Fund.

On Thursday of the present week the Academy of Music will be devoted to the carnival ball in aid of the American Dramatic Fund. This well-known and deserving charity is in much need of assistance. Its exchequer, in fact, is well nigh run out, and its pensioners have in consequence been reduced to the smallest pittances. Even these will become impossible if the public does not lend its countenance to the effort now being made to replenish the store. The ball on Saturday will unquestionably be a most brilliant affair. It is under the direct patronage of many of the best families in the metropolis. But the "poor player" needs and deserves a wider recognition. No class of the community is more willing to lend a kindly hand to suffering in the hour when it is most timely and needed. The services of the theatrical profession were most cheerfully and liberally tendered to the Sanitary Commission, and for every other patriotic purpose of the war. The kindheartedness of its members is indeed proverbial, and it should be duly remembered now that we are upon times that try the strongest and press with unusual weight upon the dramatic fund. Tickets for the ball can be procured at all the usual places. We trust the sale may exceed the most sanguine expectations of the managers.

Steinway Hall.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' second symphony *soirée* for the present season was given on Saturday evening, before an audience as notable for its numbers as it was observable for the warm interest it appeared to take in everything that was offered; the largest share, however, of favor given to the orchestral performances, appeared to be conferred upon the Beethoven Overture (C. op. 124) and SCHUMANN's third symphony in E flat. The latter received the most earnest and devoted treatment from Mr. THOMAS' superb orchestra, and unbounded applause from all who had the good fortune to listen to, and the good taste to enjoy it. One of the leading merits of this composition is its unconventionality. Its composer, like all authors upon inspiration, in no matter what department of art, seems to have had a holy horror of commonplace, and although he may frequently be detected endeavoring in far too studious a manner to avoid it, that fault can hardly be urged against the third symphony in E. The charmingly free performance by Mr. DE MEYER of CHAPIN's "Nocturne," was also a favorite number of the programme, and, as usual, the pianist had to reply to enthusiastic *encores*.

Miscellaneous Theatrical Matters.

Although Mr. WHEATLEY has grown tired of "The Black Crook" before the public have, and announces its "last nights"—he does not think fit to allow the old play to totter off his stage from weakness or impotency. Its aged frame will be reinvigorated this evening by the introduction of new strength in the form of new attractions. Another *premiere danseuse*, Mlle. PERZITTI, from the Italian theatres, will make her *début* in this country to-night, and a new ballet, called "Tartuffo," will introduce her to the audience at Niblo's Garden.

The changes of programme announced by the other theatres include the revival of "Town and Country," at Wallack's, for the first time in five years; the production of a new musical burlesque by Mr. EDMUND FALCONER, called "Ye Grand Queen Bess," at the Fifth-avenue Theatre; and of an original local drama entitled "The Heart of a Great City," at the Bowery. Mr. BARNUM is to revive at his Museum an old piece by the comedian BURTON, named "Emily Wareham; or, The Wife of Two Husbands." The FLORENCES enter upon the last week of their present engagement at the Broadway Theatre, and will continue to act the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" to the end.

A performance by the New-York company of the dramatization from Mr. BEECHER's "Norwood" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening. Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mr. LEWIS MESTAYER, Mr. JAMISON and other known and favorite performers are to appear in it. The representation announced for this evening is the only one that will be given.

Mme. RISTORI, who has thought it best to defer her departure for Havana until the sickness now prevailing there gives over, will fill the time up to February, when she proposes to make the visit now deferred, by giving her promised performances of "Marie Antoinette" in the Western cities. On Saturday evening she appeared with her Italian company in Buffalo, and Mr. GRAU announces that she will next act in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

The Philadelphia papers note the marriage, in that city, within the past week, of Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS and Mr. P. BRAINERD.

Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, who closed an engagement at the Howard Atheneum, Boston, is to succeed the Florences at the Broadway Theatre, and appear on Monday next in a new drama by Mr. CHARLES READE entitled "Dora," which has for its foundation TENNYSON's poem.

Mr. D. BRYANT has been playing *Old Eccles* in the comedy of "Caste," at Maguire's Opera-house, San Francisco.

It is stated that Mr. DICKENS has accepted an invitation to be present at the grand ball to be given on Thursday next at the Academy of Music, in aid of the American Dramatic Fund.

The new Christmas story which Mr. DICKENS has written, in conjunction with Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, has also been made into a drama by them, and will probably be brought out shortly at Wallack's. The story is called "No Thoroughfare," and touches upon life underground in the mining country.

A new ballet troupe of forty Viennese dancers, imported by Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER for the spectacle that is to follow the "Black Crook" at Niblo's, were introduced to the American public at Chicago last week, in a piece called "Undine."

Mr. J. B. BOOTH, of the Boston Theatre, has received the right of producing "Norwood" in all the New-England cities.

FINE ARTS.

Artists' Receptions on Saturday.

The artists in Dodworth's Studio Building, on Fifth-avenue, resumed their pleasant receptions last Saturday, and intend keeping them up till next March, deviating from the custom of last Winter, however, in having them on the first Saturday of each month, instead of every week. This will enable the artists always to have something new to exhibit to their friends on these occasions. Last Saturday being a pleasant day the Studio Building was thronged from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the afternoon by delighted visitors. There is a great charm in visiting artists' studios, even when they are swept and garnished for the observant eyes of strangers; the pictures are always well hung, or if not, the artist has himself only to blame; and the sketches on the wall—the canvases that turn their backs on you and set you to wondering what may be on the other side, and why the artist don't want you to see it,—the mysterious boxes lying here and there, and all the rest of studio paraphernalia, attract the eye and excite the imagination.

There were not many new or very important works of art exhibited in the Studios last Saturday. Mr. WARD exhibited his colossal statue of Commodore PERRY, which is to be cast in bronze for the town of Newport; ROGERS a full collection of his popular groups; JAMES HART some fine landscapes; LAZARUS several characteristic portraits, &c., &c. In COLMAN's studio visitors were treated to the sight of several of this artist's recent drawings in water-colors, painted for the approaching exhibition. These were in fact the most interesting works on exhibition. GEO. SMILLIE had a large landscape with cascade, which was in the last Spring exhibition, and JAMES SMILLIE exhibited a series of very fine studies in pen and pencil.

The artists in the Tenth-street Studio Building will resume their weekly receptions next Saturday afternoon, when they will be happy to receive their friends from [illegible] Eve.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 8.

THE FATE OF IMPEACHMENT.

The fate of impeachment is still the chief topic of conversation here. Congratulations over the result are nearly unanimous, and even those who were anxious to see it succeed confess themselves satisfied that the subject is at last disposed of. One of the very best effects produced by its final disposition, is the manner in which it opens the way in Congress for other and more important business. It was gratifying to observe yesterday that no sooner had impeachment been disposed of, than the House, refusing to adjourn, at once yielded to Mr. SCHENCK's desire to take up his bill against contraction and speedily passed it. The House, therefore, may be credited with having done a large amount of important business for the first week of the session. It has repealed the cotton tax, killed impeachment, and stopped contraction, so far as its action is concerned. Among the incidents of the vote on impeachment, yesterday, was the appearance of Mr. STEVENS, who looked as though he had risen from his grave, and who came in hastily at the very last moment and recorded his vote, the last name called. The old man still commands great respect in the House from all sides, and when, on the day before, he rose in his seat and appealed to Mr. WILSON, in behalf of the minority, not to press his motion to lay on the table, the exultation over the wane of his political power was accompanied by sincere respect and admiration for his courage and fidelity, and the tenacity with which he clings to the scenes of the past. It was really interesting to see Mr. STEVENS for once in the very position where, when occupied by others, he had so often cracked the party lash, refused all appeals and forced men to vote for measures which they did not wholly approve in order to preserve their party consistency. The tables were turned truly, when he had to supplicate the majority not to press too hard. It is worth while to recall the TIMES' estimate on the impeachment vote made in these dispatches, when it was at first announced that there was a change in the *status* of the committee. Your correspondent then gave the impeachers from fifty-five to sixty votes; the actual vote was fifty-seven; and if their full strength had been here it would have been but sixty.

THE CURRENCY.

The vote by which the Ways and Means anti-contraction bill passed the House yesterday, 127 yeas to 32 nays, is significant of the feeling in the House on the subject of the currency. There is little doubt but that the next thing passed by the House will be a bill for the reissue of greenbacks to the original amount before contraction began. The first of these measures may get through the Senate with certain limitations; the last will certainly fail.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GRANT.

The correspondence between Gen. GRANT and the President, relating to the removal of Gen. SHERIDAN and Secretary STANTON, together with the correspondence between Gen. GRANT and the Military District Commanders, as called for by Mr. BLAINE's resolution, will probably go to Congress to-morrow. A force of clerks have been engaged over a week in copying it, and it will embrace a large amount of matter touching military reconstruction, some of which has been printed heretofore. The terms of the resolution calling for it were very comprehensive.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived here late on Friday night, and will remain at his brother's house during his stay in the city. The unfinished business of the Indian Commission will detain him for a week or two. There are, as yet, but four members of the Commission here: Commissioner TAYLOR, President; Senator HENDERSON and Gens. SHERMAN and TERRY, and their Secretary, Mr. WHITE. Gens. SANBORN and TAPPAN are expected on every train. The announcement that a report had been already prepared, and would be submitted to the Commission to-morrow, is untrue; on the contrary, no member of the Committee now here has any idea what the report will be, and neither, so far, has written a line for it. The meeting to-morrow is for the purpose of determining what the report shall be.

THE WHISKY TAX.

A considerable number of whisky distillers and dealers are here, and a convention will be held on Tuesday to take into consideration what measures shall be recommended to Congress with regard to the tax and the method of collecting it.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED MEN.

The school for the education of colored men for the ministry, under the patronage of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, will continue at least another year. The first anniversary has just been passed, and the year's work has been so gratifying that the school will be continued. There has been an attendance of thirty students during the year, all of whom, save four, were slaves, and wholly uneducated at the time of entering the school. Rev. S. B. GREGORY, with two assistants, will continue in charge of the school.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Dec. 8.

UNSPOKEN SPEECHES.

When the vote was taken yesterday on the impeachment question a number of the members had on hand, unspoken, carefully and elaborately prepared speeches on that subject. An opportunity, however, will hereafter be afforded to deliver them in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, though they will be somewhat out of date.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

An order from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, forbids Collectors of Internal Revenue to allow any distilled spirits to be removed, or to accept bonds for such removal, either from a distillery to a bonded warehouse, class A or B, in the same district, to a class B warehouse in another district, unless the Shipping Collector shall have had official information that the warehouse to which it is proposed to remove the spirits has been approved by the Department under the regulations of Aug. 29, 1867, series 8, number 9. Lists of the warehouses bonded under these regulations will be published weekly; which will be regarded by all parties interested as official.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Col. S. S. SMOOT, who has been surveying the Great and Little Osage lands in the southwestern part of Kansas, west of the mouth of the Little Arkansas, arrived in this city yesterday, sixty-four hours from Leavenworth, and had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior. He reports the disposition of the Indian tribes of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, Apaches, Osages and Comanches to be friendly toward the whites, and that they express satisfaction with the treaties made by the recent Peace Commissioners.

COMPTROLLER HURLBURD'S REPORT.

The Comptroller of the Currency will receive from the Public Printer, on Monday or Tuesday next, 2,000 copies of his report to Congress, and will supply each National Bank with a copy. That number being all which the law allows him, he will be unable to furnish them promiscuously to other parties applying for the same.

PRIZE-LISTS.

Prize-lists have been prepared at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, for the amount of prize money due for the capture of the late blockade-running steamer *Deer*. This vessel was captured off Charleston, within the precincts of the late South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and the crews of about twenty-six vessels have a share in the amount to be distributed. Most of the vessels to which they belonged have been sold by the Government to private parties. The entire amount for distribution is $28,289; of this the largest amount received by any one party is about $1,400, which goes to the officer commanding the squadron.

SPANISH COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

The President has recognized EBENEZER J. FOX as Commercial Agent of Spain at Bangor, Me.

THE VOTE ON IMPEACHMENT.

Details of the Vote by State Delegations—Recapitulation—The Republican Party Vindicated.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1867.

"IMPEACHMENT IS DEAD!" resounds through the halls of the Capitol this afternoon. "I'm glad of it," says everybody. At ten minutes before one o'clock to-day Mr. LOGAN offered a compromise in behalf of the minority, which Mr. WILSON, who was leading the majority, said he was willing to accept. His object was to prevent the debate from degenerating into a personal wrangle, creditable neither to the House nor to the subject. The minority found their strength for fillibustering still weaker this morning, and saw that it would be an unpopular thing to take the responsibility of blocking up the whole legislation of Congress, simply to get an opportunity to talk on a subject which had been before the country for a year, and the fate of which was already a foregone conclusion. So they proposed that if Mr. WILSON would withdraw his motion to lay the subject on the table, and allow a direct vote to be taken on the resolutions of the majority of the Committee, they would yield their opposition. Mr. WILSON said he would do it if they would, without further debate, permit the previous question to be seconded and the main question to be ordered. This the minority reluctantly consented to, and a direct vote on the resolutions was reached at once, with the following result in detail:

MAINE.
Yeas.
Lynch, Rep.—1
Nays.
Perham, Rep. — Pike, Rep.
Blaine, Rep. — Peters, Rep.—4.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Yeas.
Ela, Rep. — Stevens, Rep.—2.
Nays.
Benton—1.

VERMONT.
Nays.
Woodbridge. — Smith.
Poland—3.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Yeas.
Boutwell, Rep. — Butler, Rep.—2.
Nays.
Banks, Rep. — Eliot, Rep.
Washburn, Rep. — Baldwin, Rep.
Hooper, Rep. — Dawes, Rep.
Ames, Rep.—7.

RHODE ISLAND.
Nays.
Dixon, Rep.—1.

CONNECTICUT.
Nays.
Starkweather, Rep. — Hotchkiss, Dem.
Hubbard, Dem. — Barnum, Dem.—4.

NEW-YORK.
Yeas.
Churchill, Rep. — Ward, Rep.—3.
Kelsey, Rep.
Nays.
Bailey, Rep. — Lincoln, Rep.
Brooks, Dem. — Marvin, Rep.
Chanler, Dem. — McCarthy, Rep.
Ferriss, Rep. — Pruyn, Dem.
Fields, Rep. — Robertson, Rep.
Griswold, Rep. — Robinson, Dem.
Hulburd, Rep. — Stewart, Dem.
Humphrey, Dem. — Taber, Dem.
Ketchum, Rep. — Van Aernam, Rep.
Laflin, Rep. — Van Wyck, Rep.—20.

NEW-JERSEY.
Nyas.
Halsey, Rep. — Haight, Dem.
Hill, Rep. — Sitgreaves, Dem.—4.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Yeas.
Broomall, Rep. — O'Neill, Rep.
Covode, Rep. — Stevens, Rep.
Kelley, Rep. — Williams, Rep.
Mercwe, Rep. — Wilson, Rep.—9.
Myers, Rep.
Nays.
Boyer, Dem. — Moorhead, Rep.
Getz, Dem. — Randall, Dem.
Glossbrenner, Dem. — Taylor, Rep.
Koontz, Rep. — Van Auken, Dem.
Lawrence, Rep. — Woodward, Dem.—11.
Miller, Rep.

DELAWARE.
Nays.
Nicholson, Dem.—1.

MARYLAND.
Yeas.
Thomas, Rep.—1.
Nays.
Archer, Dem. — Stone, Dem.
McCullough, Dem. — Phelps, Dem.—4.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Nays.
Hubbard, Rep. — Polsley, Rep.—2.

OHIO.
Yeas.
Ashley, Rep. — Lawrence, Rep.
Clarke, Rep. — Schenck, Rep.—5.
Eckley, Rep.
Nays.
Bingham, Rep. — Mungen, Dem.
Buckland, Rep. — Plants, Rep.
Cary, Ind. — Spalding, Rep.
Eggleston, Rep. — Van Trump, Dem.
Garfield, Rep. — Welker, Rep.
Hamilton, Rep. — Wilson, Rep.—13.
Morgan, Dem.

INDIANA.
Yeas.
Coburn, Rep. — Orth, Rep.
Hunter, Rep. — Shanks, Rep.
Julian, Rep. — Williams, Rep.—6.
Nays.
Holman, Dem. — Niblack, Dem.
Kerr, Dem. — Washburn, Rep—4.

MICHIGAN.
Yeas.
Trowbridge, Rep.—1.
Nays.
Beaman, Rep. — Driggs, Rep.
Ferry, Rep. — Upson, Rep.—4.

KENTUCKY.
Nays.
Adams, Dem. — Grover, Dem.
Beck, Dem. — Knott, Dem.—5.
Golladay, Dem.

ILLINOIS.
Yeas.
Bromwell, Rep. — Harding, Rep.
Cullom, Rep. — Judd, Rep.
Farnsworth, Rep. — Logan, Rep.—6.
Nays.
Baker, Rep. — Marshall, Dem.
Burr, Dem. — Ross, Dem.
Cook, Rep. — Washburne, Rep.—7.
Ingersoll, Rep.

WISCONSIN.
Yeas.
Cobb, Rep. — Paine, Rep.—3.
Hopkins, Rep.
Nays.
Eldridge, Dem. — Sawyer, Rep.—3.
Washburn, Rep.

MINNESOTA.
Yeas.
Donnelly, Rep.—1.

IOWA.
Yeas.
Price, Rep. — Loughridge, Rep.—2.
Nays.
Allison, Rep. — Hubbard, Rep.
Dodge, Rep. — Wilson, Rep.—4.

MISSOURI.
Yeas.
Anderson, Rep. — Newcomb, Rep.
Gravely, Rep. — Pile, Rep.
Loan, Rep. — Van Horn, Rep.—7.
McClurg, Rep.
Nays.
Benjamin, Rep.—1.

TENNESSEE.
Yeas.
Arnell, Rep. — Nunn, Rep.
Maynard, Rep. — Stokes, Rep.
Mullins, Rep. — Trimble, Rep.—6.
Nays.
Hawkins, Rep.—1.

CALIFORNIA.
Yeas.
Higby, Rep.—1.
Nays.
Axtell, Dem. — Johnson, Dem.—2.

NEVADA.
Nays.
Ashley, Rep.—1.

KANSAS.
Yeas.
Clarke, Rep.—1.

Total—For impeachment, 57 Republicans; against, 66 Republicans and 41 Democrats.

ABSENTEES.

Rhode Island—Mr. Jenckes, Rep.—1.
New-York—Messrs. Cornell, Pomeroy, Selye and Van Horn, Reps.; and Wood, Fox, Morrissey and Barnes, Dems.—8.
New-Jersey—Mr. Moore, Rep.—1.
Pennsylvania—Messrs. Cake, Finney, Morrell and Schofield, Reps.—4.
Michigan—Mr. Blair, Rep.—1.
Minnesota—Mr. Windom, Rep.—1.
West Virginia—Mr. Kitchen, Rep—1.
Oregon—Mr. Mallory, Rep.—1.
Nebraska—Mr. Taffe, Rep.—1.
Illinois—Mr. Baum, Rep.—1.
Massachusetts—Mr. Mitchell, Rep.—1.
Total absent, 21—of whom 19 are counted against impeachment and 2 for it.

It will be observed from the foregoing analysis that in but four States did the impeachers have a majority of the delegation, viz.: New-Hampshire, Indiana, Tennessee and Missouri. In the delegations from the States of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin a majority of Republicans voted for it.

Among the last scenes in the vote was the appearance of THADDEUS STEVENS, who hobbled into the hall, looking feebler than usual, and rose in his seat just before the vote was declared, and asked to have his name recorded.

The triumph of Mr. WILSON, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, no less than the triumph of the good sense of the House, is a matter deserving of the most cordial recognition, and the country, while it feels relieved from the incubus which the extremists had saddled upon it, will not forget to give the credit to whom it belongs. All honor to JAMES F. WILSON and his courageous associates who have shown to the world that the Republican Party dares to do right in spite of partisan clamor.

CYMON.

The New-York Business College.

The attractive advertisement of Mr. PACKARD, on our eighth page, sets forth briefly and clearly the claims of this institution. We doubt if any private institution in this country has so gradually and surely won upon public confidence and esteem as this. It is now in the full tide of success, and offers extraordinary inducements to young men about to enter upon the realities of business life.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—EVELYN P. MUSSEY, of No. 397 Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, was arrested Saturday evening, by the Fifth Ward Police, on a charge of having stolen $678 in postal currency and postal stamps from the Rutland, Vt., Post-office. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and stated that he had secreted himself in the office on the 30th ult., and after dark committed the robbery. He made several singular statements about his intentions and movements, having spent $150 for lottery tickets, and disposed of the stamps to DODD BROTHERS, No. 89 Nassau-street. He was preparing to go to Omaha when arrested. CHAS. C. JOHNSON, Post-office agent, has him in custody.

SUDDEN DEATH.—JOSEPH MULLER, of No. 337 East Forty-sixth-street, Saturday night, with a friend, visited several lager-beer saloons and returned home at midnight. Yesterday morning his wife discovered that he was insensible and summoned medical aid. Death ensued at 8:30 A. M. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest....MARY ANN MUNN, of intemperate habits, died very suddenly yesterday at No. 1 Collister-street. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the fancy-store of EMIL H. LAESSER, No. 445 Third-avenue. The stock and fixtures were destroyed. The loss is $8,000; insured for $6,200 in the Brooklyn and Tradesmen's Companies of New-York. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LARCENIES.—A man named CAMPBELL was arrested yesterday by Sergt. BREMER, charged with having stolen carpets at various times from the store of Mr. LATIMER, corner of Sixth and Grand streets. A search for the missing property was made in CAMPBELL's rooms, South Third-street, near Eleventh-street, and in them were found about sixty yards of ingrain carpet, ten yards of oil-cloth, and other goods, all valued at $125. Mr. OFFICER, owner of the store, identified them as his property. In CAMPBELL's trunk were also found a gold locket, two gold finger-rings, dozens of knives, trunks of clothing, and boots and shoes, which are supposed to have been stolen....GEORGE REYNOLDS was arrested yesterday evening on a charge of having stolen a quantity of lead from a new building on Franklin-avenue, near Dekalb-avenue, owned by a man named JOHN BROWN. REYNOLDS was committed by Justice BUCKLEY for examination. Two men, R. BELLOS and J. JOHNSON, have been charged with stealing a horse, the property of JAMES J. BEVINS, Centreville Course Hotel. The animal was valued at $500, and had been left with Mr. BEVINS to board. On the 28th November last, THOS. JOHNSON, a driver, is alleged to have stolen a dress, valued at $30, from a Miss FLEMING, corner of Dean and Smith streets. THOS. DEVLIN is charged with having stolen a quantity of sweet potatoes from AUGUSTUS HAROLD's grocery, corner of Fourth-place and Smith-street.

GROSS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—A shameful assault was committed yesterday evening on a young woman named ANNE STEVENSON, residing at the corner of Washington and Front streets. Near the corner of Main and Front streets, a man named FLEMING knocked her down and kicked her. Finding her on the ground, he desisted for a time, but encouraged, it is alleged, by a confederate named LEFFERTY, he renewed the attack, and on this occasion severely beat her. Several respectable persons witnessed the assault, but they do not seem to have rendered her any assistance.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Mr. A. H. DARLING, No. 127 Wilber-street, was broken into Saturday night about 2 o'clock. The burglars, for some unexplained cause, left without committing any injury....PHILIP SCHNEIDER, No. 74 Varet-street, reports that his stable was broken into Saturday night, and a valuable roan horse stolen therefrom. The horse has been since recovered....The house of JOHN DORR, Lorimer-street, near Nassau, was broken into yesterday evening. Only a few blankets and sheets were stolen.

LECTURE BY HORACE GREELEY.—Mr. GREELEY last evening delivered a lengthy address on temperance at Masonic Temple, Grand and Seventh streets, E. D. He was attentively listened to by the largest audience of ladies and gentlemen ever assembled in the hall. In the course of his lecture he made an eloquent appeal to his lady hearers to avoid tempting young men with liquor when making New Year's calls, which was received with manifestations of approval.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a ropewalk, situated in Elm-street, near Central-avenue, E. D., was fired, as supposed, by incendiaries, and destroyed with its contents. Loss on building and machinery, $1,000. Partially insured in the Firemen's Insurance Company. The ropewalk was the property of Mr. JOHN BANNER. This is the second time within a year that he has suffered a similar loss.

GOLD WATCH RESTORED.—Saturday afternoon, a valuable gold watch and chain were found near Fulton Ferry by Officer BRICK. They were claimed by Miss FLORENCE A. SEARLES, Clinton-avenue, to whom they were delivered.

PERSONAL.—Rev. WM. D'ORVILLE DOTY has received a unanimous call to the Rectorship of All Saints Church, Brooklyn, and has resigned the Assistant Rectorship of St. Paul's Church, in Boston, to take effect on the 16th inst.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

DR. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

A Splendid Sight.

Those glittering, sparkling gems of wealth, the Gettysburgh Diamonds, can be seen any day in the window at JOHN N. GENIN'S store, No. 513 Broadway. The chance is afforded only once in a lifetime. Invest only $1 to build a National Home for our Disabled Soldiers.

GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM, No. 546 Broadway.

—*Advertisement.*

If You Want a Good

LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.

—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

A breeze-kissed honeysuckle diffuses

a pleasant fragrance, but its aroma has not the tropical richness of PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." That marvelous scent, voluptuous, yet not too powerful, seems closely akin to the fragrant charm with which Nourmahal enchanted her liege lord in "The Light of the Harem."—*Eastport Sentinel.*

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones

Manufacturers of SAND PAPER,

No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip, New-York.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations of our fine* ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. — GORHAM MFG CO — Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of

Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*,

for sale at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

Standard Silver-plated Goods,

NONE BUT THE VERY BEST.

A splendid stock of fine Nickle Silver and White Metal Plated Goods, elegant in design, perfect in workmanship and superior in quality—prepared expressly for the Holiday demand—all of our own manufacture and fully warranted by our well-established trade-mark.

REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO., No. 4 Maiden-lane.

Pain in body, limbs, all over,
Pain in head, face, teeth or side,
Pain in liver, heart or shoulder.
Paint with Pain Paint, joy betide.
Druggists are selling Paint so fast,
It keeps them lively, does not last;
Renew their stock, lay in a store,
And still the people call for more.

Yet Dr. Wolcott finds time to remove pain for everybody free of cost at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York; No. 24 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; No. 36 Winter-st., Boston; and he gives every one a circular that informs them how to enjoy good, yes, better health without a pill or a single dose of medicine. Under any circumstances a trial will satisfy the biggest skeptic. Pain Paint at druggists', 25 cents, 50 cents, $1, and full pints that hold eight $1 bottles for $5. Large bottles sent free of express charges on receipt of the money.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Musical Boxes,

Playing from 1 to 72 tunes, and costing from $5 to $2,000. The largest assortment that can be seen anywhere.

M. I. PAILLARD & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Another Grand Triumph.

The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture and Hernia positively and

permantly cured by a new principle. The heaviest cases held while the cure is being effected with no pressure on the back or pubis bone. Steel springs and other uncomfortable harness done away with. By this discovery the worst cases can be cured, no matter how long standing. Call and examine, free of charge, or send by mail, ten cents, for pamphlet. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York City.

One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and

Cabinet Organs, of six popular makers, at great bargains for cash, or small monthly installments. For rent, and rent-money applied, if purchased. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway.

H. WATERS & CO.

We judge from the immense sales that

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING (*in one bottle*) is preferred by every one. Every druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

Miller & Co., No. 3 Union-square.

—LADIES', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Excellent in quality, handsome in style and moderate in prices. MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Trusses, &c.

—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

FISHBOCK—CONLAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Father Curren, STEPHEN FISHBOCK, of Staten Island, formerly from Prussia, to Miss ELLEN CONLAN, County Sligo, Ireland.

PAGE—THORNDIKE.—At North Weare, N. H., on Thursday, Dec. 5, WILSON M. PAGE, of Chapequa, N. Y., to ANNA D., daughter of Thomas W. Thorndike, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 7, ROBERT ANDERSON, printer, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 57 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, after a lingering illness, HARRISON BROWN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 538 Lexington-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BURDEN.—At Woodside, Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 7, after a severe illness, WILLIAM F. BURDEN, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on Tuesday morning, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock.

BREWSTER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 6, Miss SOPHIA BREWSTER, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Presbyterian Church of New-Rochelle, on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave the New-Haven Depot at 11½ A. M.

BEACH.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Dec. 8, of typhoid fever, EDWARD ALDEN, elder son of Edward P. and Elizabeth A. Beach, aged 14 years, 2 months and 9 days.

BOLLES.—At Boston, on Thursday, Dec. 5, of typhoid fever, JOHN D. BOLLES, eldest son of Gen. John A. Bolles.

BROWN.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 7, JOHN WOODARD BROWN, aged 50 years.

His remains will be brought to this City on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The funeral services will be held at the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock that day. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

COCK.—On Saturday, Dec. 7, at Westbury, L. I., RACHEL COCK, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Cock, of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

CONKLIN.—After a short illness, CORNELIA, widow of the late Oliver Conklin, aged 57 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, at 7 o'clock, at her late residence in Classon-av., the first house northeast of Fulton.

CAMPBELL.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 7, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, D. E. Meeker, No. 136 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., and at the residence of his brother, C. C. Campbell, Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

COOPER.—On Friday evening, Dec. 6, ELIZABETH COOPER, daughter of the late Rev. Elias Cooper, of Yonkers, N. Y.

Funeral services from the residence of S. R. Comstock, No. 141 West 22d-st., on Monday, 9th inst., at 9½ A. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

DIMON.—In Mobile, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, BENJAMIN R. DIMON, aged 34 years.

The deceased was until recently a resident of Fairfield, Conn., where his remains will be taken for interment.

KELLY.—On Saturday, Dec. 7, HENRY GOODENOUGH, infant son of John and Eleanor M. Kelly, aged 1 month and 15 days.

KINGSBURY.—At Greenpoint, on Sunday, Dec. 8, ALVIN KINGSBURY, aged 64.

PRENTISS.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 7, WILLIAM PRENTISS, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1 Carroll-place, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

ROACH.—At Williamsburgh, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 8, of uremic convulsions, LEWIS S., remaining son of Thomas B. and Ellen Roach, aged 7 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 34 South 10th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Dec. 7, FREDERICK ROBERTS, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, Alexander, Edgar, Eugene and Milton, and of his son-in-law, George Burger, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 303 East 20th-st., on Monday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock.

WARNER.—In Havana, Cuba, on Friday, Nov. 22, JOHN A. WARNER.

WILSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 6, Mrs. ELEANOR WILSON, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased and her family are invited without further notice to attend the funeral at her late residence, in Elizabeth, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 263.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at No. 53 Cherry-street, aged about thirty years, slim built, light hair, gray eyes, thin face, light red beard. Dressed as follows: Black hat, gray coat, gray vest, dark colored pants, leather boots, gray socks. Found on the person an old black cravat. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF PERSONAL BEAUTY RESTORED TO A LADY DISFIGURED BY THE RAVAGES OF A FRIGHTFUL DISEASE.

FROM ADVANCED SHEETS OF A NEW MEDICAL WORK, CALLED

FALSE AND TRUE.

EXTRACT FROM DR. RADWAY'S MEDICAL DIARY.

The subject of the above likeness is at present one of the most intelligent, brilliant and beautiful ladies of this Metropolis, in the full enjoyment of redolent health, vigorous life and strength, dispensing charity to the needy, consolation and attendance to the sick, devoting her leisure hours to assisting the poor and distressed, and contributing to their misfortunes.

This lady was rescued from a miserable existence through the instrumentality of Dr. Radway's Resolvent. Two years since she was an object of pity and almost aversion; her personal appearance repulsive, her blood impregnated with corruption, gradually consuming her vitality. Infirm, wretched, and almost hopeless, discharging ulcers on her neck, her skin covered with sores, pustules, tetters, insects under the cuticle in the form of black spots, her head divested of hair, her scalp with ridges of dry scabs, strumous discharges of offensive matter from her ears, her arms covered with eruptions, her hands swollen and incrusted, her nails worn off, her strength wasted by continued leuchœrrea discharges, and pain and inflammation in the kidneys, bladder and uterus. Much of her sufferings were undoubtedly augmented by improper treatment. Mercury, iron, potash, sarsaparilla, sulphuric acid, unguents, lotions, were tried. Baths of sulphur, mercury, and in fact every remedial agent known were used until her strength was exhausted. Such was her condition in the early part of 1866, when she commenced the use of Radway's Resolvent (aided with Radway's Pills, to augment the expulsion of the acrid and corrupt humors through the bowels, sweat, and urine.) She commenced taking two teaspoonfuls of the Resolvent three times per day, and from two to four pills every other night.

FIRST BOTTLE.—At the end of the first bottle her strength, appetite and spirits were improved, and the small pimples, blotches, pustules, disappeared. Applying the Resolvent over the surface, with a fine sponge, relieved the inflammation and itching, and served as a reliable antiseptic in cleansing and purifying the putrid flesh.

SECOND BOTTLE.—At the end of the second bottle signs of improvement in the discharges from the uterus, inflammation, pain and swelling abated, the skin greatly improving, the eyes growing brighter, strength and appetite increasing.

THIRD BOTTLE.—Dry scabs on the scalp, and sores on the arms, and incrusted scales of the hands, gradually disappearing, leuchœrrea greatly lessened, water becoming clear, and kidneys and bladder improved.

FIFTH BOTTLE.—Finger nails growing, hands and arms clear and smooth, hair growing on the scalp, bowels regular, and skin free from irritation, face clear of sores.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH BOTTLES.—Ulcer on the neck greatly improved, leuchœrrea discharges stopped, menstruation regular, pain of the abdomen, irritation in the uterus, bladder and kidneys, stopped, face clear of all spots, hair covering the scalp, great increase of flesh, spirits buoyant, step elastic, and appetite good.

NINTH BOTTLE.—All signs of disease gradually disappearing, frequent rides in the Park, great improvement in personal appearance, hair continuing to grow rapidly, skin smooth and clear, and the ulcer in the neck healed.

TWELFTH BOTTLE.—Continuing the Resolvent after all eruptions had disappeared, she gained in flesh and personal beauty. No more trouble in the uterus, kidneys, &c. Bowels regular, digestive organs regular, blood pure, her nails perfect, hair growing luxuriant, spirits excellent, she exhibited to her friends a picture of health and beauty.

For six months after the use of the twelfth bottle she continued taking three teaspoonfuls of the Resolvent per day, and two of the Pills three times a week. On the — of October, she presented us with her photograph (as above) of her present appearance, with permission to publish the course of treatment and cure, but requested us to withhold her name.

In this wonderful cure a lesson may be learned in regard to the true means of securing personal beauty. Good pure rich blood will make healthy fibre and clear skin, beautiful complexion, and luxuriant hair. Cosmetic powders, painting the skin with brushes, applying greasy substances and alcoholic lotions to the hair, is injurious. The paint, powder, &c., clogs up the pores, obstructs the free escape of sweat and insensible perspiration, thus preventing the absorption of oxygen in the atmospheric air, so essential for the vitality and purification of the blood and fluids of the skin, &c. Pure blood is secured by the Resolvent, and all who use this medicine will enjoy the possession of its blessings.

R. R. Resolvent is sold at $1 a bottle, at No. 87 Maiden-lane. Six bottles for $5.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE OF CONSUMPTION BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK—SIR: I consider it my duty to express to you my gratitude for the cure which your valuable Medicines, viz.: the PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS have effected in my wife's case. From the beginning of the year 1861, my wife had a most distressing cough for four years, during which time she had been under the care of two physicians. However, in November, 1865, she grew worse, and was confined to her bed, and the physicians gave up all hopes of her ever getting well, as every medicine used afforded no ease. At that time I was assured by her physician that she was in the last stage of Consumption, and beyond the reach of medical skill, and, therefore, could not live much longer. His last advice was for her to go South, which she intended to do; but I am happy to say, before she could get ready for the voyage, I had the good fortune to hear of your valuable medicines, and she at once called upon you, and had an examination through your well-known Respirometer, the result being a promise on your part to cure her. So by the faithful use of your valuable medicines she soon recovered good health, and, I am happy to state and say, that she is now perfectly well. I attribute it all to your valuable medicines, and I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

My only anxiety now is to make her experience known to others, so that the virtue of your medicines may be more fully known. I give you full privilege to publish this. Most respectfully,

LOUIS M. VOEGEL,
Chief Steward of Steamship *Saratoga*,
Pier No. 21, foot of Fulton-st., N. R.

Residence No. 208 Elm-st., near Spring.

Patients can consult him professionally at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents. Sold also by druggists generally.

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"ARE YOU JEALOUS?"—READ ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1868. Only 25 cents. Newsmen have it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ORIGINAL STORY

BY

CHARLES DICKENS,

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

ENTITLED

HUNTED DOWN,

Will be ready in THE LEDGER TO-DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock.

This is the first story that Mr. DICKENS has written solely and expressly for an American publication.

THE LEDGER for this week also contains articles written expressly for its columns by HORACE GREELEY and HENRY WARD BEECHER, together with its usual variety of stories, essays, sketches, poems, &c., &c., especially the &c.

SECURE PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT.

COUPON BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

Represent the preferred claim upon one of the MOST IMPORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense overland travel must pass, and the

MAIN TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Road is now nearly completed from Sacramento to the Richest Mining Regions in the Salt Lake Basin, and is being rapidly carried forward by the largest force of laborers ever employed by any Railroad Company on this continent.

The natural, legitimate, commercial business of the road surpasses all previous expectation, and is profitable beyond parallel, even among the oldest roads in existence. The earnings and expenses for the quarter ending Oct. 31, were as follows, IN GOLD:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$593,847 92	$102,088 61	$491,759 31

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.

The United States Government, and the State and Cities of California, have so aided and fostered the Great Enterprise, that the Company will assume very light annual interest obligations, and will have the following ample resources at command for the construction:

DONATIONS in Lands, Bonds, Concessions, &c., (without lien)	$12,800,000
CAPITAL STOCK, Net Earnings, &c., (no lien)	11,000,000
LOANS, (subordinate lien)	3,000,000
U. S. SUBSIDY BONDS, 726 miles, (subordinate lien)	25,517,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS	25,517,000
Resources, first 726 miles	$77,834,000

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale, for the present, at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and are the prior lien upon the whole valuable property furnished by the above resources. They possess special assurances and advantages over other Corporate Securities, and are destined to rank among THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE WORLD, from their unusual attractions of safety, soundness and profit.

CONVERSIONS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES INTO CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, now realize for the holders from

12 TO 18 PER CENT. ADVANTAGE,

WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

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OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 William-st., New-York;

AND OF

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co., NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

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"IN TEN MINUTES IT CAN BE DETECTED IN THE BLOOD," &c.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY! WORKS ASTONISHING CURES IN MIRACULOUS QUICK TIME.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT SARSAPARILLIAN

is the only part of Sarsaparilla containing medical virtues, and this principle is one which enters largely in the Resolvent. All other parts of Sarsaparilla are inert and useless. One bottle of the Resolvent contains more of the curative principle than ten of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla sold under that name.

So quick is RADWAY'S RESOLVENT in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

Scrofula, fever sores, skin eruptions, sores, humors in the blood, blotches, pimples, salt rheum, syphilis, mercurial sores, and all diseases of the skin, are cured rapidly. In simple affections of the skin, a few doses only required. There are none so disfigured in personal appearance but that this wonderful remedy will restore to health and personal improvement. One bottle is sufficient to insure a fine, clear, smooth and healthy skin and complexion.

For diseases of the kidney, bladder, and urinary organs, it surpasses in rapidity and permanence of cure all known remedies in the world. Persons detecting brick-dust deposited in the bottom of the vessel, or suffering with a scalding pain along the urethra, or pains in the loins, small of the back, &c., or from micturitions in drops, should at once use the RESOLVENT.

If afflicted with calculous concretions, stone in the kidneys, ureter, or bladder, will derive immediate relief (if not a cure) by the Resolvent. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5.

Dr. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane. Persons afflicted with calculous concretions and kidney diseases, are invited to call on Dr. RADWAY, at his office, from 1 to 3 P. M.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868, now ready, free of charge.

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of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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With Maximilian in Mexico.
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Zurcher's Ascension Célebres.
Hassanrek's Four Years Among the Spanish-Americans.
St. Louis, King of France.
Anstey on the Reform Act of 1867.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports.
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Pemberton on Surgical Cancer.
National Manuscripts of Scotland.
Rome and the Revolution.
Connecticut River Business Directory, 1867-8.

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THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JASON.

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The general result arrived at by the most competent literary critics in this country and Europe is that "Mr. Morris' 'Jason' is the noblest contribution to English poetry for many a year."

From many reviews the publishers select the following extract from an article in that reliable quarterly, the *North American Review*, edited by Prof. Lowell:

"JASON.—In this poetical history of the fortunate—the unfortunate—Jason, Mr. Morris has written a book of great value. It is some time since we have met with a work of imagination of so thoroughly satisfactory a character—a work read with an enjoyment so unalloyed and so untempered by the desire to protest and to criticise.

There are, of course, faults and errors in his poem, but there are none that are not trivial and easily pardoned in the light of the fact that he has given us a work of consummate art and genuine beauty. He has foraged in a treasure house; he has visited the ancient world and come back with a massive cup of living wine. He has enriched the language with a narrative poem which we are sure that the public will not suffer to fall into the ranks of honored but uncherished works—objects of vague and sapient reference—but will continue to read and enjoy."

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MITCHELL'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The undersigned publish to-day, ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, to which is added the Physical Phenomena of the United States. By JOHN BROCKLESBY, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. One volume, large quarto, illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings and thirteen copper-plate maps, executed in the first style of the art.

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POLITICAL.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

A special meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1867, at 8 o'clock. By order.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.

JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of this club will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Muller's Hall, corner 119th-st. and 3d-av. N. CRAWFORD, President. J. BERRYMAN, Secretary.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT COOPER INSTITUTE TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. See particulars under head "Lectures and Meetings."

"MAY I MARRY MY COUSIN?"—READ new ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY for 1868. Newsmen have it. 25 cents.

FINANCIAL

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5-20 Coupon, '65.	105⅛	105¼	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107½	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116¼	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107½	107⅝	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116
10-40 Reg.........	100⅝	100⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾

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NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH. INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH. MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker and Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY. $600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867. ON AND AFTER THE 5TH INST., TRUSTEES' Common Certificates will be received at the above named office for conversion into the Common Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Persons offering such certificates are requested to furnish schedules stating name, residence, amount of certificates, and number of certificates of stock required in exchange.

On and after the 9th inst., interest in cash at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid, at this office, on Trustees' Preferred Certificates, when surrendered for conversion into Preferred Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Schedules are requested to be furnished in like manner as with the Common Certificates. Blank schedules can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Ex. and Financial Committee. EDSON D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office. FREDERICK BILLINGS, ISAAC TAYLOR, RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Inspectors.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Dec. 3, 1867. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have ordered a ratable distribution to the stockholders of the unissued stock authorized by the articles of consolidation of May 15, 1867, amounting to one million of dollars.

The transfer books will be closed on the 9th instant and opened on the 16th instant, at which time the new stock will be ready for delivery at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867. THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, On and after that date. WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 5, 1867. SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Dec. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at its office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1867; the polls to be opened at noon, and to continue open for two hours. THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary. DEC. 6, 1867.

MONEY.—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, from $100 to $500; good security required. Inquire of E. B. SUTTON, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., second floor.

FINANCIAL.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

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STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board, HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17 until and including Jan. 2, 1868. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec. 11. HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867. NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868. C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, Opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS CAN FIND comfortable rooms at reasonable prices at the Stevens House, conducted on the European plan, at Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 and 27 Broadway. G. B. CHASE & CO., Proprietors.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A comfortable front parlor and bedroom; also, a pleasant room for families or single gentlemen, at No. 119 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place; reference required.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, en suite, first floor; all modern conveniences; private table, or without board if desired. Address Post-office Box No. 5,468.

ALL WANTING FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board and private table, in first-class locations, should apply immediately to DUNKIN & CO., No. 956 Broadway, near 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., (NO. 76,) NEAR DELMONICO'S—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with bathroom attached, to let with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS WANT a second floor, with board, above 50th-st. and below 79th-st.; Lexington-av. preferred. Address HOME, No. 669 Broadway, Room No. 4. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., formerly No. 54 Hammond-st.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL—A second floor handsomely furnished, and newly papered and painted, with board; private table if desired. Also, single rooms.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a nicely-furnished front room, second floor, to let, to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board, first and second floors.

SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE FOR four or five persons; rooms for single gentlemen at No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS for wife and husband, or single gentlemen, in the private house No. 54 Allen-st., near Grand-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR THREE adults and servant, with furnished rooms. Address ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO one or two single gentlemen at No. 222 Clinton-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST., Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of RUBBER GOODS, VULCANITE JEWELRY, TOYS OF ALL KINDS, suitable for holiday presents. Rubber Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Combs, Gloves, Piano Covers, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. PARCELS AND VALUABLES FOR ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES, By the American European Express Company, No. 72 Broadway, near Wall-st. For remittances to Europe apply at No. 74 Broadway. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS. Elegant leather goods from the Paris Exposition. Traveling, toilet and shopping bags; glove boxes, dressing cases, &c., suitable for bridal and holiday presents, wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. FALL STYLES. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., Have on hand a large and select Stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.

Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades. CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET STORE. BARGAINS BARGAINS in BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, FINE AND COMMON INGRAIN CARPETS. Also, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, FOR STORES, HALLS AND ROOMS. STAIR CARPETS, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c., &c. J. HYATT, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CONKLIN & MILLER, NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST., Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres. Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work. 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, No. 635 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x50x98½ feet; has water to the top; is in perfect order, preserved throughout, and will be sold with or without furniture, mirrors, curtains, &c. Agents need not apply. Address C. S., Room No. 4, No. 25 William-st., between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

A NEWLY FURNISHED THREE-story high-stoop house in 31st-st., near 4th-av., for sale or to let furnished or unfurnished; price $21,000 furnished; immediate possession and easy terms. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, corner house northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; replete with the modern improvements; $28,000. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, DESIRABLY LOCATED, with possession. West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone, $25,000; West 32d-st., brown stone, $26,500; East 62d-st., brown stone, $11,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—78TH-ST., VERY neat, comfortable house, brown-stone trimmings; price, $7,500; rent, $800; possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 60x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LEASE PAID TILL next May, of a first floor and basement in a central location near Broadway; very good for private residence or any kind of business. Address Box No. 24, Station D.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FIVE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses, pleasantly situated. Price, $3,500 separate, or all for $15,000; terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO FARMERS, HORTICULTURISTS, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of leisure, invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern Winter, and in intimate connection with the commercial centres of the South.—Now that slavery is abrogated attention will be turned to the sunny fields of the South as a home for thousands, who, from various causes, wish to change their domicile. Few if any sections of that vast extent of land offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, South Carolina, and its vicinity, for a desirable and permanent home. A descriptive list of orchards, vineyards, improved farms, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands and town residences, for sale in Aiken or its vicinity, by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C., and all other information relative to this section can be obtained of J. C. DERBY, No. 40 Park-row, New-York, who will supply pamphlets descriptive of "Aiken and its Vicinity as a Desirable Location for Actual Settlers," its advantages and pursuits, and any information desired.

TO GENTLEMEN AND PRACTICAL FARMERS.—GENESEE VALLEY.—Country seat and farm for sale, near Genesee, and adjoining the property of the late Gen. Wadsworth. There are 560 acres of land, part being in wheat and clover and part meadow; all under thorough cultivation, except about 40 acres of woodland; not an acre of waste land on the farm; market for all produce at the door; the mansion is two-story, attic and basement, frame, filled in with brick; has 13 rooms, besides attic and basement; house is surrounded by ornamental grounds of about 9 acres; large garden, with an abundance of fine fruit and vegetables; there is also a cottage residence and five smaller houses for tenants and laborers; also, barns, stables, granaries, and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the most desirable farms in this State, and the location is very healthy. It is within two miles of the railroad depot. For price and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 50 ACRES, on Raritan River, New-Jersey, one mile from depot at Bound Brook, with large dwelling, piazza on two sides, detached kitchen, new barn, and all necessary out-buildings; variety of fruit; the place is in perfect order, location healthy and desirable, being only 1½ hours from New-York; the stock, utensils, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

$20,000 FOR THE CHEAPEST FARM, of 200 acres, known in the State of New-Jersey; it has on it a good house of 14 rooms, two barns, (one extra good one;) all kinds of choice grafted fruit, berries, &c.; beautifully situated; twenty minutes from depot in Rahway, N. J. Other farms for sale, and houses and lots in town. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

$2,000,000.—REAL ESTATE FOR sale in the State of New-Jersey; farms of all sizes, quantities and price; fine farms in the vicinity of Rahway, and a large variety of houses and lots in the City of Rahway. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ADJOINING the Capitol grounds, a large and valuable piece of property, which will be sold at a low price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS. The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire. GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

STORE TO LET, NO. 23 PARK-PLACE. The south half of store No. 23 Park-place, first floor, basement and sub-cellar, 29 by 75½ feet. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 330 Broadway, or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—The front building No. 680 Broadway, being three stories, sixty feet deep, and a basement 120 feet deep, extending back to an alley, will be let separately or together; alterations may be made to suit tenants; possession next May. Apply to O. JENKINS, on the premises, in the East River National Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-sized brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to a strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE FURnished, consisting of front and back parlor and basement, or would let the second floor unfurnished to a small, quiet family. Apply in 80th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., south side; no number; name on door; the first house from 3d-av.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two handsome new four-story brown-stone houses between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time without permits. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, NO. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—TILL MAY OR LONGER, HANDSOMEly and completely furnished four-story brown-stone house, eligibly located in West 34th-st. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR OF the second-story, house No. 93 Henry-st. Apply on the premises.

BOND-ST., NO. 25.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let with or without basement; furnished or not. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENdidly lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, FIRST-class, three or four story, with all the improvements; must be in a good location and in perfect order; one near the City Hall preferred. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEman and wife desire a sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen and room for girl, with the usual accommodations, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply, with terms, to Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR church purposes, and capable of seating about 1,000 persons, between 14th and 40th sts., 2d and 8th avs. A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE ST. Nicholas stables, No. 57 Mercer-st., on Monday morning, Dec. 2, A LONG-TAILED BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, and a coal box top buggy. The buggy has the letter L in red on the sides and the running gear is striped with red. The man taking the above property gave the name of A. J. Hammond; has also passed by the name of Dr. W. J. Gillispie; he is of medium height, slim built, and rather dark complexioned; has lost his right arm above the elbow, and usually wears an artificial one; was dressed in dark clothes and wore a military cape, which conceals his right or artificial arm. One hundred and fifty dollars will be paid for the recovery of the property and one hundred dollars for the arrest of the thief. CHESTER LAMB, St. Nicholas Stables, Nos. 57 and 59 Mercer-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD—LOST IN GOING FROM 22D-st. and Lexington-av. to the corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., a light colored MINK TIPPET; $10 will be paid on returning it to RYERSON & BROWN, corner of University-place and 13th-st.

LOST—AN ERIE RAILROAD COMMUTATION ticket to John B. Pell: the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with JOHN H. PELL, No. 51 Wall-st.

BAY RUM—FOR SALE BY TAFT & TYLER, Drug Importers, No. 54 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

POINT APPLIQUE AND POINT SETS,

SHAWLS,

FLOUNCINGS,

BARBES,

COIFFURES, and

HANDKERCHIEFS,

BLACK THREAD LACE POINTES,

MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, AND SILKS,

GENUINE ASTRACHAN AND SEAL-SKIN SETS,

RICHLY-CARVED IVORY HANDLE UMBRELLAS,

LACE, EMBROIDERED, INITIAL, HEMMED AND COLORED-BORDERED LAWN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

LYONS CLOAKING AND DRESS VELVETS,

SCARFS, TIES, CRAVATS,

EMBROIDERED SHIRT-FRONTS,

CHEILLEY'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,

&c., &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-STREET.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

LARGE ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE ON MONDAY, DEC. 9,

To our POPULAR STOCK of

DRESS PATTERNS

IN

EMBROIDERED FRENCH POPLINS,

ENGLISH POPLINS,

MOHAIRS, WINCEYS,

PLAIDS, ALPACAS,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES, &c.

N. B.—The above goods are placed on a separate counter for the convenience of customers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-STREET.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

LONG AND SQUARE,

In every variety of centres.

ALSO,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF INDIA SCARFS.

STRIPED INDIA LONG SHAWLS,

From $40 and upward.

FINE LINE CALCUTTA SHAWLS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-STREET.

BLACK SILKS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 9,

50 pieces FINE DRAP DE FRANCE,

At $2 75 PER YARD, (usual price $3 50.)

50 pieces EXTRA QUALITY DRAP DE FRANCE,

$3 PER YARD, (formerly $4.)

75 pieces 32-inch DRAP DE FRANCE,

FROM $2 50 TO $3 PER YARD, (usual price $3 50 and $4.)

ALSO,

A FINE LINE OF "BONNET" EXTRA RICH FAILLES AND CACHMIR DE SOIES,

SUITABLE FOR DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF FANCY DRESS SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 9,

AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES,

Viz; BROCHE FAILLES,

$1 50 per yard, (formerly $2 75.)

26-inch TAFFETAS BROCHE,

$2 50 per yard, (formerly $4.)

26-inch BLACK and WHITE STRIPED TAFFETAS,

At $2 per yard, (formerly sold $3 50.)

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering

THE BALANCE OF STOCK AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Consisting of

SILK, MERINO and LAMBS' WOOL UNDERGARMENTS,

HOSIERY of all kinds,

LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS, SHIRT FRONTS,

GLOVES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CRAVATS, FANCY SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

ELEGANT ASTRACHAN FUR AND SEAL-SKIN SETS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

PLAIN AND RICHLY TRIMMED VELVET CLOAKS.

VELOUR,

CHINCHILLA,

BEAVER and

CLOTH CLOAKS,

IN ALL THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES.

ALSO,

FANCY BREAKFAST AND BRETONNE JACKETS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE GARMENTS,

IN EXQUISITE DESIGNS,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES,

TO

CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

RICHLY EMBROIDERED NEEDLEWORK PIANO-COVERS.

ELEGANT TAPESTRY TABLE-COVERS.

THE FINEST STOCK OF TAMBOUR AND APPLIQUE LACE CURTAINS

To be found in the City.

ALSO,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS AND VESTIBULE LACES.

EMBOSSED, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE CLOTHS.

METAL, BLACK WALNUT AND GILT CORNICES, &c., &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CASHMERE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FANCY VELOUR CARRIAGE SHAWLS,

$15 each, (formerly $28.)

BERLIN REVERSIBLE SQUARE SHAWLS,

$9 each, (formerly $17.)

BERLIN LONG SHAWLS,

$9 each, (formerly $18.)

ALSO,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WOOL SHAWLS,

LAP RUGS,

&c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,

KID, CLOTH, CASTOR AND BUCK GLOVES,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSIERY,

CARRIAGE ROBES, CHEST PROTECTORS,

SCARF RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

MACKINTOSH COATS.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We are now opening the largest assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN HOLIDAY GOODS in the City, at

POPULAR PRICES.

WAX DOLLS, (best quality,)
TOILET SETS and TOILET GOODS,
GILT, BRONZE and PARIAN GOODS,
BOHEMIAN and LAVA WARE,
TOYS and NOVELTIES,
of every description,
suitable for Gifts, Christmas Trees, &c.

We assure the ladies of New-York and vicinity that we have a splendid stock of these goods, more varied than ever before, many of them goods of our own importation, at

POPULAR PRICES.

Also, REAL LACE GOODS,
FINE EMBROIDERIES,
Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and Children's
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
The largest line of SASH RIBBONS in the City.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER WEAR, NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at

POPULAR PRICES.

We IMPORT DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES. Quality warranted as good as any glove imported. All selected shades.

Full stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid Gloves, at a lower price than any other REAL KID GLOVE in the City, and every pair warranted.

R. H. MACY,

Fourteenth-st. and 6th-av., Two blocks west of Broadway.

PRICES REDUCED.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY, Between 11th and 12th sts.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

DRY GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW CARPETINGS

IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES,
DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES
AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
UNDER-GARMENTS,
CLOAKS, SACQUES and BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

RICH PARIS SILKS,

BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE, VELVETS, SATINS AND
SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED
ROBES, AND ROBES IMPERIAL,
ALL OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

JUST OPENED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,
MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINES,
PLAIDS, IN MERINO AND CLOTH,
A LARGE VARIETY
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES,
WILL BE OFFERED

AT RETAIL,

MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Dec. 9.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW

COST OF IMPORTATION,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, &c.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, BARBES,
COIFFURES, VAILS, SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
BELOW THE GOLD COST.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES REMEMBER

That you can procure at CANTRELL'S a substantial and elegant pair of Winter boots, very slightly soiled, at the very low price of $3. Every style of feet covering for young or old.

POCKET RUBBERS.

This convenient style of overshoes at $1 per pair.

WHITE LINEN GAITERS AT $4 PER PAIR.

No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

BLACK LACE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT worth $4,000, will be sold for $3,000. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 118 West 31st-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

BLACK CLOTH SACQUES, $3 75 and $5 each.
FANCY CLOTH SACQUES, NEWEST STYLES, $8 each and upward.
PARIS MADE VELVET SACQUES, $35 each and upward.
BLACK ASTRAKHAN, PERSIAN LAMB and SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, with Muffs, &c., to match.
PERSIAN and HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK and ERMINE MUFFS, COLLARS, TIPPETS, &c.
LAP, CARRIAGE and SLEIGH ROBES of every variety.
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
THE ABOVE ARE ALL FRESH GOODS,
NOT OLD SHOPKEEPERS'.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE PURCHASING AT AUCTION and from every other source where IMMEDIATE CASH WILL COMMAND LOW PRICES, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING MATERIALS IN EVERY VARIETY, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c., which they will continue to offer during this month at the present extremely attractive prices.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue during the balance of this month the sale of ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS at $2 25 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS at $1 50 per yard.
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' BEST VELVETS, only $3 per yard.
ROYAL WILTONS, only $4 per yard.
Together with an extensive assortment of the newest and most elegant designs and colorings in AXMINSTERS, per the yard and in one piece; FRENCH MOQUETTES, &c., AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

LINEN DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, in new and elegant designs and extra quality; HUCKABUCK TOWELS AND TOWELING, SHEETING, PILLOW AND SHIRTING LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COLORED AND WHITE FLANNELS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 9, a large assortment of IMPORTED CORSETS AT $1 EACH and upward. DECIDED BARGAINS. BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

LEGRAIN.

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS STORE IN NEW-YORK FOR IMPORTED GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE GOODS.
Silk,
Plain and Figured Poplin,
Cloaking and Cloths,
Black Goods,
500 Cloaks reduced 50 per cent.
SPECIALTY.
Plaided Poplins, double width, all wool, at 38c. per yard; worth $1. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

RICHARD GREEN,

NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.,
And No. 375 Canal-st.

WINTER HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS FOR Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

CURVOISIER'S Celebrated French Kid Gloves.

NOVELTIES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE, IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ELEGANT, USEFUL AND CHEAP.

LACE CURTAINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS,
AND NAPKINS,
PUT UP IN SETS IN FANCY BOXES EXPRESSLY FOR PRESENTS.

Until Jan. 1 we offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK of the above goods

"AT COST."

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."

We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT

LOW PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
500 HEAVY BALMORAL SKIRTS
at $2 50, cost $6 to import.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
a splendid line of BLACK DRESS GOODS, in most desirable fabrics, from $3 75 to $8 per dress.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS.
Several new styles. Also, a fine assortment of SACKS, SHAWLS and BONNETS, at prices to suit the times. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A splendid stock of DELAINES and MOHAIR DRESS GOODS at $2, $3, $4 and $5 per dress; in the finer fabrics, from $6 to $10; all real bargains. Also, ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA and CRAPE COLLARS and MUFFS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.
A full line of BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75. THESE GOODS ARE OFFERED BELOW GOLD COST. N. B.—A line of VELVETEENS at $2 50 per yard, cost $3 to import.
No. 551 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

At prices which will command an immediate sale.
250 Real Point Lace Sets, $7, $9 and $10.
Real Valenciennes Lace Sets, $5.
Real Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, $3 and upward.
French Embroidered Sets, trimmed and untrimmed, $1 50 to $3, warranted worth $3 to $6.
750 Real Cluny Lace Collars, 75c., worth $1 50.
Embroidered and plain Linen Handkerchiefs.
Real Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes, Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Coiffeurs, Barbes, &c.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces and Vails.

KID GLOVES.

1,000 dozen best Italian Kid Gloves, in all the newest shades and white. $1 per pair.
500 dozen best Paris Kid Gloves, every pair warranted, $1 75 per pair.
Gent's best Italian Kid Gloves, $1 25.
Ladies', Gent's and Misses' Cloth Gloves in great variety.
Several job lots of Ladies' Cotton Hose.
Balbriggan Cotton Hose, $1 25 per pair.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, QUILTS, &C.,

MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS,
SHEETING, SHIRTING, &c.,
at prices to suit the times.
ALSO,
TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
STORE AND PIANO STOOLS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, &c.
WILLIAM GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Opposite Earl's Hotel.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
READY TO-DAY FROM AUCTION.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTED LINES OF RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS, SILK VELVETS, REAL LACES,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS and FRINGES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES offered these five years.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT
AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Albums, Portfolios, Card, Leather Fancy Cases, Morocco Satchels and Bags, Jewelry, Hair Bands, Wax Dolls, &c., an almost endless variety.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
All the fashionable shapes in FELT, BEAVER, VELVET and STRAW HATS and BONNETS, from 5c. to $1 50 cheaper than last week.
Also, a line of youth's felt hats, 25c., 50c. and 75c. each, about half price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES,
FOR CASH ONLY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

HORSE BLANKETS.
A large and well selected stock, some very fine at greatly reduced prices. WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., opposite Earle's Hotel.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND scarfs at advantageous conditions, and highly attractive in regard to designs and colorings for holiday and marriage presents. J. RUSSELL, No. 23 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY, on account of a change in their business, will offer their elegant assortment of Flowers and Feathers at 50 cents on the dollar. Bridal wreaths, bouquets and ruches made to order. Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold. The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 14
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 4
.....Jan. 11
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 8 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TRIPOLI.....Dec. 4
ALEPPO.....Dec. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
Weight goods, 15 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour, 25 cents per barrel.
Special articles, one-quarter tariff rates.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship THAMES, L. W. PENNINGTON, Commander, leaves TUESDAY, Dec. 10.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship
OREGONIAN, Capt. SUTTON.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship
NEBRASKA or ARAGO,
connecting at Panama with the steamship
AMERICA.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Tuesday at 3 P. M. For rates &c., inquire at frieght office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading signed for all points on the South Carolina and connecting railways.
The fine steamer MATANZAS is now being refitted for the Winter service, and will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

OFFICE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Company until the 10th day of December prox., at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened for the sale of the whole, or any part of $15,000 of dividend scrip of said Company for its sinking fund, reserving the right to decline such bids as may be deemed unsatisfactory.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
6 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For paving with trap-block pavement Ninety-second-street from Third-avenue to East River.
2. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert and between Watts and Canal streets; also, in Hudson-street between Franklin and Jay streets, and also in North Moore-street, between Hudson-street and West Broadway, with branch in Varick-street.
3. For paving with stone blocks Spring-street, from Broadway to West-street.
4. For building sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. For building basin on the northwest corner of Mercer and Howard streets.
6. For building basin on the northeast corner of Mercer and Canal streets.
7. For paving with stone blocks Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. For flagging sidewalks on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.
10. For paving with stone blocks Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block from Ninety-second-street.
2. Both sides of Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert streets; also both sides of Washington-street, between Watts and Canal streets; also both sides of Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets; also both sides of North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway; also both sides of Varick-street, between Beach and North Moore streets.
3. Both sides of Spring, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block from Spring-street.
4. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
5. The east side of Mercer-street, from Grand to Howard-street; also the south side of Grand-street and the north side of Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street.
6. The south side of Howard-street and the north side of Canal-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street; also the east side of Mercer-street, from Howard to Canal-street.
7. Both sides of Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, to the extent of half the block from Church-street.
8. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.
9. Four lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, commencing at the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street, and running 106 feet southerly on Eighth-avenue.
10. Both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block from Thirty-fifth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC J. HUNT.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 16th day of December, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1868:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.
FARM, FLOUR AND GRIST MILL.
Will be positively sold, at 12½ P. M., Dec. 11, 1867, on the premises, to close the business of CROSSMAN BROTHERS, of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New-Jersey, one good farm of sixty-three acres, two-thirds in a high state of cultivation, with one good
RESIDENCE,
two tenant houses, barns and outbuildings thereon. It is in a healthy location, over 100 feet above tide-water; soft water could be forced into the house; a school is near; it is from two to three miles respectively from the villages of Woodbridge and Metuchin and City of Perth Amboy. Woodbridge possesses greater wealth in fire-clay than any other known locality. It will be a rich agricultural section when properly drained and cultivated. We will obligate ourselves to sell a practical machine to dig the drains. Perth Amboy is the proper point for a depot and terminus for a railroad to connect the Pennsylvania iron and coal fields by railroad with ocean, sound, river and canal navigation, and has good facilities for heavy business that requires cheap iron, coal and timber from Pennsylvania, together with fire-brick. Perth Amboy may yet be on one of the great routes between the North, South and West, and property has fair prospects of an increase in value in this section.
Also at auction, Dec. 12, at 12½ P. M., on the premises:
A FLOUR AND GRIST MILL,
Newly fitted up with turbine wheel and machinery, and located where vessels come to the door. It will always have a prosperous business if properly conducted.
Also, on same day,
$100,000
worth of a variety of property. Also,
EXHIBITION OF BRICK, PIPE, TILE AND DITCHING MACHINES.
See *Tribune*, also *American Agriculturist* for December.
Steamer *Magenta* leaves Barclay-st., New-York, for our wharf at 9 A. M. Dec. 11 and 12, and returns after the auctions. Fare out, 30 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Meals on board.
CROSSMAN BROTHERS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, this city, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of non-regulation, new, damaged and unserviceable clothing, &c., consisting in part of about

1,000,000 feet hemp tent cord, new.	3,600 Sibley tent stoves.
18,000 blankets.	800 jackets.
10,000 yards lace.	1,090 Zouave jackets.
4,500 pairs bootees.	1,300 cavalry jackets.
300 pairs boots.	5,000 V. R. C. jackets.
2,500 trowsers, foot.	1,450 great coats.
1,700 trowsers, mounted.	850 infantry coats.
2,300 bed-sacks.	700 artillery coats.
500 ass't tents.	370 vests.
850 shelter tents.	Bugles, trumpets, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Q. M. General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
Near 5th-av., on West 37th-st., at auction.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, the handsome three-story and French roof house and lot No. 28 West 37th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; size 23.11x98.9 feet, in perfect order, and contains all the modern improvements; possession immediately. For particulars and permits to view the house apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOT ON 117TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 117TH-ST.—One lot on the south side of 117th-st., 420 feet west of 5th-av., being 25x100 feet 11 inches.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 9, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
800 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, John Clemens' brand. Landing ex *Florence*, from Malaga.

JOHN VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL BY VIRTUE OF TWO chattel mortgages, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 A. M., at Paul Falk's Belvidere, near 8th-av., between 107th and 108th sts., consisting of the buildings and outbuildings thereon, together with the unexpired lease; also, the furniture contained in the hotel, comprising pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, rosewood piano-fortes, chairs, tables, glassware, crockery, bar fixtures, kitchen utensils, together with everything appertaining to the hotel business. Terms cash. Deposits required from all parties unknown to the auctioneer.
By order of HENRY A. FULLER, attorney for mortgagee, No. 6 City Hall-place.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 10, at 4 o'clock, and the three following days at the same hour:
CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY—Chiefly of works relating to the history of America, general and local, including many scarce and valuable books on the Western part of the country, Indian narratives, &c. Also, a collection of voyages and travels, and scarce bibliographical books, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on exhibition.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NO. 182 LAURENS-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
LAURENS-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 182 Laurens-st., east side, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Possession in 30 days. Lot 25x100 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

LECTURES.

"BREAKERS AHEAD."
ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., will preside.
Tickets 50c. For sale by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Matthews, No. 929 Broadway.
Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

DANCING

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of FURNITURE, cheaper than any other house. Also, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING and CRADLES of all kinds, SOFA and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS. Call and save money.
G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, bet. Stanton and Houston sts.
Second furniture store from either corner.
Note the number.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—MIRANDA GLOVER, Plaintiff, against EDWARD H. GLOVER, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 365 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Nov. 29, 1867.
AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, on the 29th day of November, 1867.
AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
d2-law6w

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.
NORWOOD;
OR,
VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND.
FOR
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
"NORWOOD."
This picturesque and national comedy, which has been acted to crowded and fashionable audiences at the New-York Theatre, will be represented at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC for ONE NIGHT ONLY, in all its original entirety, with the thrilling military tableaux, the unique camp-fire scenes, the laughable incidents, &c., &c., which were received with prolonged shouts of laughter and hearty encores.
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mr. S. W. GLENN, Mr. JAMISON, Mrs. JAMISON, Mr. VILLA in the great original parts.
Box-office for securing seats will open Friday morning, at the Academy of Music. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats in orchestra or balcony, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 30 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7½.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE,
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
and last week but two of its representation, in consequence of the necessity of fulfilling a contract made some months since for its production in Boston on the 30th of December.
MLLE. FLEURY LONGCHAMPS as the DUCHESS.
The world-renowned, brilliant and enchanting opera, with its admirable cast, gorgeous costumes and exhilarating music, on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,
second representation of the historical drama,
THE TOWER OF LONDON.
Tickets at the Theatre, and Nos. 835, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.
The Press excepted, the FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

SAMSON
HANDEL'S GREAT ORATORIO
WILL BE PERFORMED
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
SECOND COURSE OF FOUR.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will repeat in Steinway Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, his "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial," from Pickwick; on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, his "David Copperfield" and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party," (from Pickwick;) on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, his "Nicholas Nickleby" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "Boots at Holly Tree Inn;" on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, his "Story of Little Dombey" and "The Trial," from Pickwick.
PRICES.—Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1 50.
SALE OF TICKETS.
The sale of reserved-seat tickets will begin at Steinway Hall on Wednesday morning next Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock. At this sale tickets will be sold only for the course of four readings. The number of tickets sold to each person will be limited to six. Single tickets for separate readings, if any remain, will be sold on Thursday, Dec. 12, at the same hour and place.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS
Will read in the Steinway Hall, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, his "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial from Pickwick."

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
Books of the Readings of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS are published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, No. 63 Bleecker-st., and for sale at all bookstores and at the Hall on the evening of the Reading.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA
AT
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M.
A series of 33 grand historical CARICATURE PAINTINGS, 9 feet by 12 feet, by the celebrated artist,
THOMAS NAST,
illustrating the history of the country from the landing on Plymouth Rock to the present day, with a
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE BY
MR. W. H. NORTON,
(Late of Wallack's Theatre.)
Admission 50 c.; reserved seats, 75c.
Doors open at 7¼; exhibition commences at 8 o'clock.

GREAT POULTRY SHOW
OF THE
AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY.
The finest collection of Fowls—many of new and rare breeds,
DUCKS, GEESE, TURKEYS, PIGEONS, RABBITS, &c., &c.,
ever seen in this country, now on exhibition at
MASONIC HALL LECTURE-ROOM,
No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.,
Will be continued until
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.
Open day and evening.
Admission 30 cents; season tickets $1; fee for membership, $3.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE CROSS AND THE WORLD, the great series of allegorical pictures by the late Thomas Cole, N. A., are now on view in the Fall and Winter exhibition at the Academy, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
Choice seats can be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading-room, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 947 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

A CALL FOR BAD WRITERS.—LESSONS 25 cents; no money in advance; success guaranteed. Book-keeping, arithmetic, letter writing, grammar, spelling, &c. Who speaks first? GOLDSMITH'S City College, No. 212 Bowery. Private College, Union-square.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE. Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, No. 27 Bond-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHING German, French and music, with some knowledge of English, desires the position of governess or as companion to a lady; a Protestant family preferred. Address R. SMITH, No. 216 East Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher of the higher classics and English desires an engagement; excellent certificates and references. Address B. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS, PUPILS AND SCHOOL officers introduced. Address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 332 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA! LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, DWARFS, FAT LADY, LEARNED SEAL, SEA-LEOPARDS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, LIVING SKELETON, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, HAPPY FAMILY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-slayer's, COLLECTION,
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 385 pounds, cost $10,000.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
TWO SPLENDID PIECES!
THIS WEEK.
The late WM. E. BURTON'S beautiful domestic drama, entitled
EMILY WAREAM;
OR, THE WIFE OF TWO HUSBANDS.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
JUMBO JUM.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
THE GREAT SENSATION.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, WITH ITS WONDROUS RAILROAD.
THE MOST TERRIFIC SENSATION OF THE STAGE!

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama of Love and Life in these times will be acted EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, as presented for ten weeks to crowded and fashionable audiences, that have gazed on its wondrous sensation, THE RAILROAD, with bated breath and suspended animation, at the WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway—with new and romantic scenes, merry music, songs and dances and great cast, including the BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS, Mrs. E. Skerrett, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Edward Wright, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Mr. G. H. CLARKE, Mr. H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, T. L. Donnelly, W. H. Collings, Geo. Lingard, &c. Box Book open six days in advance.

EXTRA!!
NEW-YORK THEATRE MATINEE,
DEC. 11, 2 P. M.
First and only appearance of the celebrated young Irish Comedian
J. HOLMES GROVER,
(From the principal British Theatres,) previous to his departure to fulfill an engagement at Salt Lake City.
"HANDY-ANDY" MATINEE.
Admission 50 cents.

STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
SECOND GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT.
HANDEL'S "SAMSON,"
with the following powerful cast:
Madame PAREPA ROSA, Soprano.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. G. E. CONNOLLY, Organist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
Theo. Thomas' Grand Orchestra.
Grand Chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra. The sale of which will commence on Monday at the different music-stores and Steinway Hall.
NOTICE.
Subscribers and others are particularly requested to note the fact that the above performance will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE,
ELEVENTH WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GRAND ALLEGORICAL SPECTACLE,
PILGRIM. FINEST PAINTINGS
GORGEOUS EVER EXHIBITED.
TRANSFORMATION. EVERY NIGHT.
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC.
MATINEES AT 2 P.M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND BAL MASQUE,
OR
CARNIVAL BALL,
in aid of the
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND,
to be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1867.
Tickets and boxes to be had of any of the ladies and gentlemen of the Committee at the Academy and Wallack's Theatre.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS
For any of Mr. Dickens' lectures can be procured at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
No. 114 Broadway.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

READY MONDAY, DEC. 9.
STOECKEL'S SACRED MUSIC.
A NEW COLLECTION OF
ORIGINAL TUNES AND ANTHEMS,
ADAPTED TO ALL VARIETIES OF METRE USED IN SACRED MUSIC,
by
DR. GUSTAVE J. STOECKEL,
Professor of Music in Yale College.
1 Vol. Large Octavo. Extra Cloth Gilt, $2 25.
Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.
All the compositions in this collection are new.
TAINTOR BROS. & CO., No. 229 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal,'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

THE ESTEY ORGANS,
With the celebrated Vox Humana Tremolo.
Unequaled by anything in the market.
EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS
during the last twenty years.
G. G. SAXE & ROBERTSON, No. 417 Broome-st.

THE HARMONIC PIANO-FORTE.
Manufactured and for sale at low prices, for cash, by
J. G. DAVIS & CO.,
No. 95 Prince-st., near Broadway.

KNABES' "GOLD MEDAL" PIANOS.
A fine assortment on hand. Also, Prince's celebrated Melodeons and Organs. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1125 Broadway,
Second door above 25th-st.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NOS. 233 AND 235 EAST 21ST-ST.—The finest and cheapest instrument in New-York is manufactured by this firm. Second-hand pianos sold on monthly installments.

A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTABILITY, competent to teach music, wishes a few beginners who would take lessons on the piano-forte; lessons to be given in the evening. G. W. K., No. 249 West 22d-st.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of piano-fortes, new and second-hand, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
will be performed (for the first time here in five years) the Standard Comedy, in five acts, by Morton, entitled,
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Reuben Glenroy.....Mr. J. W. WALLACK
Cosey.....Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Trot.....Mr. MARK SMITH
Capt. Glenroy.....Mr. J. B. POLK
Plastic.....Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
Jackey Hawbuck.....Mr. A. W. YOUNG
Rev. Owen Glenroy.....Mr. J. LEONARD
Armstrong.....Mr. W. H. POPE
Ross.....Mr. G. F. BROWNE
Evans.....Mr. T. WARD
Robin.....Mr. E. CASHIN
Dwindle.....Mr. G. WHITE
Waiter.....Mr. E. DURAND
Hon. Mrs. Glenroy.....Miss FANNY MORANT
Rosalie Somers.....Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS
Mrs. Moreen.....Mrs. VERNON
Mrs. Trot.....Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Goody Hawbuck.....Miss CARMAN
Taffline.....Miss MARY SCOTT
TUESDAY—MAUD'S PERIL, and (for the first time this season) "ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS."
WEDNESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of Tobin's fine comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of the
BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
ALTERATION OF TIME—Doors open at 7, begins 7¾.
MONDAY, Dec. 9, 1867,
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
First appearance in America of Mlle. PERZITTI premiere danseuse, from the principal theatres of Italy.
First representation this season of the Ballet d'Comic, entitled the TARTUFFO.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF THE SPLENDID GRAND BALLETS,
sustained by the best corps in the world.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE
And CHILD VIVANDIERE,
received each evening with overwhelming applause.
The Premium Transformation, exquisite Scenery, Costumes, &c., pronounced gems of beauty and skill.
TUESDAY—THE CARNIVAL DE VENICE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES.....Lessee.
G. L. FOX.....Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE.....Business Manager.
"The Living Sensation of the Town."—Herald.
ESTABLISHED SUCCESS
Of Shakespeare's Exquisite Fairy Spectacle!
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
"The most brilliant, graceful, tasteful, and exquisitely beautiful combination of pretty things ever produced on any stage during the present generation."—Herald.
An Exquisite Panorama, | Lovely Scenery,
Mendelssohn's Music, | London Costumes,
Fairy Tableaux, | Jewels from Paris,
Charming Singing, | Brilliant Acting,
MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION SCENES.
Mr. G. L. FOX.....as.....BOTTOM
The most conspicuous comic success of this season, over which the whole town is laughing.
MATINEE 1½ EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
To prevent disappointments and delays around the crowded Box Office, places should be secured in advance.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

FAREWELL WEEK OF THE FLORENCES.
FAREWELL WEEK OF
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA.
FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF THE FLORENCES.
SATURDAY, FAREWELL FLORENCE MATINEE.
MONDAY—MRS. D. P. BOWERS—DORA.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVERY EVENING,
ORIGINAL BURLESQUE,
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS.
QUEEN BESS.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL
ESSEX.....Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
QUEEN BESS MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
AND AT BOTH THE MATINEES,
will be presented an
UNPARALLELED DISPLAY OF
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND NOVEL ACROBATIC FEATS.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
whose astounding feats have created
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
will appear in his
TREMENDOUS AERIAL FLIGHTS
AND FEARFUL FLYING SOMERSAULTS.
The entire strength of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE,
comprising
THE MOST POWERFUL COMBINATION
OF DARING RIDERS
AND ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS
ever organized in this country, will be brought forward in a brilliant and diversified programme of
ELEGANT AND EXCITING
ACTS IN THE ARENA.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
Choice seats for the first course of readings at a low price. Apply to KINDT & MANZ, piano warerooms, No. 865 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Duties of Merchants—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

At the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, yesterday evening, a sermon was delivered by Mr. BEECHER to the merchants of Brooklyn. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the services the Academy was filled to repletion. Mr. BEECHER'S text was as follows:

"Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre; the crowning city whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honorable of the earth."—Isaiah, xxiii., 8.

Even at the early period referred to in the text, Mr. BEECHER said, "Merchants were eminent men. In every age they had been employed of God for the furtherance of civilization and the promotion of human virtue. Commerce had not always been in good repute, firstly, because of corrupted morals, a disregard of those elementary principles in which inheres the merchant's own prosperity, and secondly, for a far more honorable reason, an inclination to peace: Men of violence despised traffickers; warfare seemed to be the standard of manly excellence. In course of time it was found by warriors and politicians that, as society grew complex, it grew expensive. Money had to be borrowed from the merchants for the purposes of war, and thus they had become an estate in the State. Kings and warriors became suppliant to them, and frequently traffic had been the John the Baptist of the Gospel itself. The bad philosophy of ROUSSEAU was, that the primary state of man was a state of innocence; that the original man had few wants, and therefore was virtuous. A man that wanted little was by just so little a man, and the more educated a man became, the more he required. He who wanted the least was a slave; and as intelligence was developed the more commerce spread, in consequence of the greater necessities required. Men had gone to war for the sake of commerce, and commerce rose up as a third power between kings and nobles, and wrenched from them the privileges of the franchise. Merchants intermarried with the daughters of the highest in the land, and their influence was even greater than that behind the Cabinet. Even the discovery of America was due to commerce, which had always been the pioneer of civilization. Columbus did not come to America for any geographical reasons; he ventured across the sea to open a new route for merchants, and the settlement of the nation was the result of commercial influences. Those who settled in Virginia and Maryland were adventurers who came out under the protection of joint stock companies for the purpose of making untold wealth. Even the settlers in New-York came for no philanthropic end. The pilgrims were no exception. They came to America for the purpose of founding a community in which they could have liberty of conscience. America might not be as it was to day were it not for commercial interests. The moment Great Britain interfered with her manufactories, the merchant classes were roused to their own interests, and the ensuing struggle chiefly aided by them resulted in the separation of the two countries. The most liberal persons in the community were business people. They were the men who helped any great national movement. Laboring men could not do so; mechanical men were too much straightened; but when anything was wanted which required great enterprise, the merchant class was always prepared to stand—a fact of which he was well aware, for he had often been engaged in the collecting of money. He marveled why the merchants of New-York were so indifferent to what they could have prevented—the bondage of a people. The more civilized people became, the more they required. Even the negro race, who before needed but little, now when free, expended infinitely more in purchases than they had heretofore. Paying a recent visit to St. Helena, he observed that the black people there, who had been slaves, had purchased a large quantity of candles and lighted them in their houses—what they had before been prevented from doing—in order to show their equality with the white man. It was a light in their poor dark hearts. It was the symbol of that greater light of intelligence which shone upon them when they were made freemen. Of all things in the world, Commerce could not afford to make shackles. It ought always to stand on the broad grounds of liberty, equality and fraternity. [Applause.] There were men that thought if other men were ignorant they could take advantage of them, but if the merchants were dishonest that might be true. This was not true of the merchant classes, who desired to transmit their business and the heritage of an honest name to their children. Commerce demanded that men should be intelligent, and, of all others, commercial persons were most inclined to the establishment of schools and other places for the instruction of youth. The salvation of the continent depended more on its common schools than on its churches; but the school and the church together would get through the toughest of all fibres, the thickest of all fabrics. He had known men who had come to him and promised that should a church be built in a certain locality, they would pay half the cost of the building—for not only would it improve the morals of the people in the neighborhood, but it would also make more valuable the adjoining personal estate. Mr. BEECHER urged the necessity to merchants of inculcating honesty in the minds of their employes. By this means they could afford to add ten per cent. every year to the salaries of those placed under their charge. Then adverting to the demoralization existing in public men in New-York, he regretted that they were not now-a-days what they ought to be. There was not so bad a city on the globe as New-York, which was owing to its peculiar relation to all the rest of the world. But he looked forward in twenty years' time to a different state of things. At present it was the worst governed City on the globe; in it there was more money spent to less purpose, more corruption in the transaction of public business, more shameless, unblushing commission of crime and vice in high places; and he was sorry to say, though there were many notable exceptions, yet, as a whole, the commercial classes never gave their moral or pecuniary support to the cause of just government, purity, peace and faith. New-York should not be second in rank in financial affairs. Already two great doorways were established to the world through it and San Francisco. In a little time the great money centre would be changed from London, Frankfort and other places. The centre of commercial influence on the globe was fast turning to the United States. There was to be a future of the nation which required parties to look betimes, and make it the interest of the Church and State, both Christian and patriotic interests, to see that merchants are aware of the vast influence, control and responsibility that has devolved on them under the providence of God. In conclusion he advocated the reality of Christian faith before merchants out of their own experience of business. Honesty was the great essential of a commercial life, and joined to it was enterprise; and though persons had occasionally shown themselves too enterprising, yet this was a fault in the right direction. Unenterprising people were slavish and depraved. It was as much the right of all to amass money, as it was for a person to prepare for the world to come. He implored them to show by their own conduct a lesson of honesty to their employes and others, by which means, when departing for a better sphere, they could hear their Saviour say "Enter into the joy of the Lord."

Lady Missionaries for India.

A Union missionary meeting was held yesterday, at 3 P. M., at the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-street, Brooklyn. It was called in anticipation of the very early return of one of the missionaries, Mrs. VAN METER, to her husband in India. The pastors of several of the Baptist Churches in the city were present, and the little building was filled. Mrs. VAN METER, who had been so long an eye witness of heathenism and the power of the Gospel in India, addressed the congregation, and declared that neither she nor the young lady missionaries who were about to go with her to Rangoon, regretted in the least the step they had taken. Several other speeches were delivered, and a collection made in aid of foreign missions, after which the meeting was closed with a benediction.

Dedication of a Mission Chapel.

A new mission chapel, lately erected by the City Mission, at No. 63 Second-street, was formally dedicated to the service of God last evening, in the presence of a very large audience. The cost of the edifice was about $20,000, all of which sum has been raised by liberal subscriptions. The ground was presented to the trustees by the First-street Presbyterian Church, now defunct. The chapel is 65x94 feet, floor measurement, and is elegantly finished in every respect. A commodious Sunday-school room, a reading-room and auditory are all comprised within this space, each being divided from the other by folding doors.

The dedicatory services were commenced with the reading of a selection from the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. FIELD, followed by a prayer, which was offered by Rev. Dr. SCHAFF. A hymn was then sung, after which Mr. A. R. WETMORE made an interesting statement of the work of the City Mission during the years 1865 and 1866, as follows:

	1865.	1866.
Mission stations	11	14
Missionaries	43	41
Missionary visits	64,314	118,277
Tracts distributed	1,006,901	1,076,779
Voluntary visitors	667	529
Bibles given	626	846
Testaments given	834	806
Volumes loaned	2,652	2,875
Children led to Sabbath-schools	2,873	3,722
Children led to day-schools	527	775
Persons induced to join Bible classes	303	511
Persons persuaded to attend church and mission	5,980	10,029
Temperance pledges	437	944
Religious meetings	4,307	4,965
Backsliders reclaimed	124	192
Persons united with churches	464	677

During the past thirty years, he said, there had been 31,247,072 tracts in English and other languages distributed, 34,176 Bibles supplied to the destitute, 40,080 Testaments supplied to children and others, 140,660 volumes lent from ward libraries, 86,040 children gathered into Sabbath, and 11,905 into day schools; 6,007 persons gathered into Bible classes, 73,361 persons induced to attend church, 32,016 temperance pledges obtained, 58,548 religious meetings held, 1,397 backsliders reclaimed, 9,912 persons hopefully converted, and 7,330 converts united with evangelical churches.

Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., then delivered an impressive sermon on "Faith Superior to Our Senses," taking for his text the words recorded in 2d Corinthians, 4th chapter, 18th verse.

The children of the Mission then sang a hymn, after which addresses were delivered by Rev. GEORGE MINGINS and Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D. The latter gentleman said that the City Mission is seeking to establish chapels in the destitute parts of the City for the preaching of the Gospel, for Sabbath-schools and other services for the social, temporal and spiritual benefit of those unreached by the churches. The Executive Committee, charged with carrying forward this work, grateful for the aid and encouragement already received, would beg the friends of the cause to consider its just claims upon their generous consideration. Ten thousand dollars are needed at the present juncture to complete the plans already in hand, and the Committee would be glad to receive any contribution you may be disposed to make toward this desirable object. Donations may be sent to the City Mission Rooms, No. 30 Bible House. The doxology and benediction closed the service.

Religion in Spain—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Last evening Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON delivered a lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle on "Religion in Spain." He commenced by alluding to the early history of that country and traced its progress through successive ages under different dynasties. He spoke of the Moslem and the Moorish reigns, and the influence they had exerted over the nation, and then gave a brief account of a class called Christian Spaniards, who in early times, driven to the mountains by the Moslems, set about the work of redeeming the country from infidel rule. This course gradually led to the horrors of the Inquisition, which remain to some extent to this day. Dr. THOMPSON, in treating of the Inquisition, gave a detailed account of the persecution first of the Jews, next of the Moors, and lastly of the Christians themselves. His next topic was the peculiar claims of the Roman Church to certain rights and prerogatives, maintaining that there was nothing in the history of the Christian Church that sanctions such assumption of power. At the present day there were minds in Spain that looked forward to the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty, and believed that such an event would introduce a system of more religious tolerance. The true seed was there, and it was required of the Christian people of this country to be in sympathy with that growing element.

ROWING.

A Lively Race in the Newburgh Bay between McKiel and McCauley—McKiel the Winner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBURGH, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1867.

An exciting single scull race, in pleasure boats, took place here yesterday between McKIEL, of Cold Spring, and McCAULEY, of Newburgh. The distance rowed was one mile and a half and return, for $50 a side, the race including the turning of a stake boat at the upper end of the route. The judges were SAM. LEIPER and MIKE McKIEL. The referee was JOSH. WARD. The boats were 17 feet pleasure boats, each weighing 100 pounds, and built alike. The race was brought about in this wise: A few days ago McCAULEY, mentioned above, beat OSTRANDER WARD (a cousin of JOSH. WARD) in a five-mile race in the same boats used to-day, and beat him easily, which led the backers of McCAULEY to think that their man was destined to be a great puller, and that all that was necessary was to show him up. After his race with WARD, his friends bantered the friends of McKIEL, and finally a match was made which was rowed yesterday in the presence of nearly one thousand spectators, from different points along the river. McCAULEY has always worked about the docks, and is a strong, heavy, muscular man. His uniform yesterday was a red shirt and red cap. McKIEL was in fine condition for the race, he stating that if he had been in such good shape when he rowe COULTER at Pittsburgh, he would have won an easy victory instead of being defeated. His uniform in yesterday's race was a white shirt with no head cover. Previous to the race the betting was lively, McCAULEY being the favorite the night before at the rate of $10 to $6. On the day of the race, however, the friends of the Newburgh man did not appear to feel so sanguine, and the betting was more even. At 12:45 P. M. the parties assembled, and a toss for the choice of positions was made, McCAULEY winning and taking the inside. The men were then ordered to get ready, the race having been set down to come off at 1 o'clock precisely. The wind at the time was blowing a gale from the westward, but it was play or pay, so the boys had to go it. Precisely at the hour both men made their appearance in their respective boats off the foundry dock, a spot nearly if not more than a quarter of a mile south of the main landing. On the dock stood JOSH. WARD, wrapped and muffled in a heavy drab overcoat, with head on one side, as usual, waiting for the men to get in line. A moment of silence ensued, when the hero of many aquatic defeats and victories gave the word "go." Away went the rowers, McCAULEY taking the lead and pulling like lightning, while McKIEL, although not pulling so quick a stroke, was nevertheless doing finely with his long arms and swaying body. Before the steamboat pier was reached McCAULEY had opened a gap of over a length, seeing which McKIEL redoubled his energies and made a "burst," that sent his boat leaping and quivering toward his adversary until the steamboat pier was reached, when McCAULEY passed that point with McKIEL'S bow lapping his stern, the wildest cheering being heard. I have witnessed many boat races on the Hudson, but never did I see so much enthusiasm as was shown yesterday at the above-mentioned time. Hats were thrown in the air; bets of every description were made, and for a time the crowd seemed to be crazy. The contest further up the river was fully as exciting until the factory dock was reached, when it was apparent that McCAULEY'S courage was failing him. McKIEL taking in the situation at one view, bent to his work with a will, and passing McCAULEY, led him to the stakeboat three lengths, making a splendid turn. Once headed down the river he bade adieu to his rival, and from that point down the homestretch to the starting point never looked up from his work, but rattled away so merrily that he beat his opponent a quarter of a mile, having made the race in 34 minutes, which is excellent time when the hurricane weather is taken into consideration. Many well known aquatic sports were present, and all agree in saying that it was a fine affair. McCAULEY is a good rower, but it is nonsense to match him against such men as JOHN McKIEL. DAVID.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.—This Club will meet this evening, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. A painting, 12 feet by 20, will be exhibited on the stage, representing the surrender of LEE'S army to Gen. GRANT under the famous apple-tree. Over the painting on a scroll, this extract from Gen. GRANT'S letter to LEE, appears: "We want peace. Lay down your arms, and go to your homes." Several eminent gentlemen will make speeches, and important business will be transacted bearing on the Presidential campaign.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION AT UNION HILL.—The young German, GEORGE FLOXR, who sustained a compound fracture of the skull and had one of his legs crushed by the explosion of a blast of powder at Union Hill a little over a week ago, died of his injuries at St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, on Saturday night. Coroner WHITE summoned a jury yesterday, and after viewing the body the investigation was postponed to Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of procuring the necessary evidence in the case. MICHAEL KELLY, who was badly injured at the same time, is rapidly recovering.

FIRE.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 115 Sixth-avenue, occupied by WALMAR STIVENFELDT, paper hanger. The flames were the result of spontaneous combustion, and caused a loss of $200. CHAS. H. HOWE, painter, occupied the basement, and sustained a loss of $100 by water.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The rates of Exchange on London, Paris and the United States remain the same as announced by telegraph yesterday.

No. 10@12 Sugar is selling at 8@8¼ reals, and Nos. 15 to 20 at 9@10¼ reals. Lard, in tierces, $15 75@$17 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $4 25 ₱ barrel. Hams, $4 15 ₱ quintal for sugar-cured, and $18 for ordinary. Onions, $5 50 @$6 ₱ barrel. Shooks for sugar-boxes, 8@8¼ reals ₱ thousand, and for hogsheads, 18@20 reals. Petroleum, 3¾ reals ₱ gallon, in barrels. Molasses—small sales at 6 @7 reals ₱ gallon. Butter scarce, and quotations unchanged. Other articles are selling at the same prices as heretofore reported. Freights are dull; nothing done in them.

The weather is quite cool.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7—Noon.

Consols have declined to 92¾ for money.

The principal United States securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds 70 13-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares 89
Erie Railway Shares 47¼

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 7—Noon.

COTTON—The market opened steady with somewhat more doing under favorable advices from America and an improved trade report. The sales to-day are likely to reach 12,000 bales.

Middling Uplands .... 7⅝d.
Middling Orleans .... 8d.

Extensive sales of American Cotton, to arrive, have been made at 7¾d. for Middling Uplands.

BREADSTUFFS, &c.—The markets are quiet and without quotable change.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 7—2 P. M.

Consols 92 13-16 for money. American Securities are very quiet. Illinois Centrals have declined to 88¾. Eries have advanced to 47¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 7—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is quiet and steady. There have been sales since the opening of Cotton to arrive at 7⅝d. Turpentine has advanced 6d. since last report, and is now quoted at 27s. 9d. Other articles are unchanged.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR quiet; good choice Spring Extras, $9 15@$9 50. WHEAT firm and advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 1 sold at $2 88, No. 2 at $2 79. CORN dull at 84½c. for No. 1, and 78c.@80c. for New. OATS quiet at 56c. RYE firm and advanced 3c.; sales at 56c.@58c. BARLEY unsettled and declined 5c.@15c.; sales at $1 50@$1 60 for No. 2. PORK dull at $21 50, cash. LARD, 12⅛c.@12½c. Green Meats steady; Hams 11c.; Shoulders, 7c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 11c. BACON steady; Cumberland Cuts, 9½c. Sweet Hams, 12½c. DRESSED HOGS $7 65@$8 75, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS active and buoyant, $5 35@$7 15. COTTON dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 7.

TOBACCO dull. COTTON advancing; sales at 14c. for Middlings. FLOUR—Extra, $7 50@$8; Double Extra, $8 50@$10 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $12 [illegible]@$13. WHEAT light; Prime and Choice Fall, $2 45@$2 [illegible]. CORN advanced to $1 05@$1 7, for Yellow and White. OATS advanced; sales at 73c.@ 5c. BARLEY firm at $1 90@$2 for Fall. RYE firmer at $1 75. PORK higher; sales at $21 50@$22 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 14¾c.; Shoulders nominal at 11½c. HAMS—Sweet pickled, 12½c. LARD—Choice Keg, 13½c. DRESSED HOGS dull at $6 50@$7. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 6,800 sacks Wheat, 1,600 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Barley, 10,000 head Hogs.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR quiet; sales 380 bbls. at previous rates. WHEAT firm at an advance; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 95; 4,500 bushels White Michigan at $2 67. CORN—Sales 12,000 bushels new at $1 03, and 3,000 bushels old at $1 03@$1 06. OATS better; sales 18,000 bushels Western at 68c. RYE—Sales 4 0 bushels Western at $1 50; held at the close at $1 55. BARLEY firm; sales 3,500 bushels Canada at $1 50; 13,000 bushels Canada at $1 50, part delivered to malt house. PEAS nominal. MESS PORK nominal; $22 for heavy. LARD 13½c. HIGHWINES unchanged. DRESSED HOGS—None offered. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Flour, 3,000 bbls.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR firm and in better demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $13 for White, $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT held 5c. higher, sellers asking $2 20 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. CORN quiet and no sales. BARLEY firm but quiet. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ₱ 100 lbs. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—79,500 bushels Wheat, 17,600 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—12,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR firmer, and supply light; Family, $11@$11 25. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $2 60. CORN easier; new ear, 87c. OATS steady; No. 1 at 65c. RYE advancing. BARLEY firm at $1 65@$1 75 for prime to choice Fall. TOBACCO quiet but unchanged. COTTON active, and advanced ½c.; Middlings, 15¾c. WHISKY is dull, with no demand. HOGS in good demand at full prices; sales at $6 75@$7 25, gross; $8 60@$9, net; receipts, 12,000 head. PORK in demand at $21 for old; $22 50 for new, but looks stronger. LARD wanted at 12½c. for new kettle; 13c. is asked. BEEF CATTLE unchanged but firm. Gold, 136¼ buying. Money unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 7.

COTTON stiffer; sales 4,000 bales Middlings 16c.; receipts, 1,805 bales; exports, 6,056 bales. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES dull and declining; common, 40c.@45c.; prime, 63c.@64c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN quiet, firm, and unchanged. OATS scarce at 85c. MESS PORK has advanced to $24 25@$24 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD very firm; prime tierce 13½c.@13¾c.; Keg, 13½c. Gold 137. Sterling Exchange 146½@151. Exchange on New-York at Sight ⅛ ₱ cent. discount.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 7.

TOBACCO firm at $5 50@$10 70 for Light Lugs to Medium Leaf. FLOUR—Fine to Superfine, $7 50@$7 75; A No. 1 at $11 75@$12. CORN—New ear, 80c. OATS, in bulk, 68c. WHEAT, $2 25@$2 35. COTTON—Middling, 15c.@15¾c. WHISKY, in bond, 5c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. LARD, 13c.@13¼c. MESS PORK, $22 50 for new. DRESSED HOGS dull at $6 50@$7, gross; receipts by rail, 3,800 head.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 7.

COTTON firm at 15c.; receipts for two days, 2,019, bales; exports, 3,042 bales. Receipts for the week, 11,047 bales; exports, 3,042 bales; stock, 12,313 bales. CORN, 75c.@80c. OATS, 67c.@68c. PORK, $22@$22 50. SHOULDERS, 12¾c. CLEAR SIDES, 16c.@16½c. LARD, 13½c.@14½c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $9 12½@$9 50; Country do., $8 87½@$9 25. WHEAT firm: No. 1 at $2 92, No. 2 at $2 80. OATS steady at 58c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; sales of Amber at $2 63. CORN quiet; sales of New at 94c.@95c. OATS unchanged. RYE—Sales No. 1 at $1 38. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS firm and advanced 50c.; sales at $7 50@$8 25.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 7.

COTTON active and advanced ¼c.@½c.; sales 1,500 bales; Middlings, 16½c. Receipts, 1,420 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 7.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 48c. RESIN quiet at $2 for No. 2. TAR steady at $2 25. COTTON firm at 14½c. for Middlings.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 7.

The Cotton market opened strong, but closed quiet; sales 780 bales; receipts, 707 bales. Middlings, 15c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 7.

The market closed firm. Middlings, 15½c.; sales 2,800 bales; receipts, 2,723 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 7.

COTTON not so active; sales 703 bales; Middlings, 15¾c.; receipts, 2,013 bales.

[Advertisement.]

In this changeable Climate of ours a Cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one Cold thus running into another, until the accompanying Cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined Pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "Nothing but a Cold." How obvious is it therefore, that a Cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects? Coughs and Colds, Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL BANK, CASTLETON, N. Y.—E. HOLMES—No. 201 Broadway—Dear Sir: The "Burglar Alarm Telegraph" gives perfect satisfaction. It has run four months without the least attention, and accomplishes all you claim for it. Nothing could induce us to part with it. E. H. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Western Metropolis	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York.	
Allemannia	Nov. 23	Hamburg	New-York.	
Fulton	Nov. 26	Havre	New-York.	
Etna	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York.	
Columbia	Nov. 27	Glasgow	New-York.	
Virginia	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.	
Atalanta	Nov. 30	London	New-York.	
Russia	Nov. 30	Liverpool	New-York.	
Europe	Nov. 30	Havre	New-York.	

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Dec. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Etna	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Dec. 14	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	Dec. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Dec. 14	New-York	Brest.
Borussia	Dec. 14	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND NICARAGUA.

Henry Chauncey	Dec. 11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Alabama	Dec. 11	New-York	Porto Rico, &c.
Eagle	Dec. 12	New-York	Havana.
Santiago de Cuba	Dec. 14	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails .... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island .... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River .... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad .... 5 P. M.
North Mails .... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way .... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at .... 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at .... 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 7—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—W. B. Nealo, Chili; Mrs. Geo. B. Hitchcock, Miss Hitchcock and 2 Masters Hitchcock, New-York; Henry Kurtz, F. W. Kohler, Ohio; D. Danville, W. Jenkins, Mrs. Dr. Anthony and child, New-York; W. Holcroft, New-Brunswick; J. W. Holcroft, New Jersey; Jos. Foster, California; Mrs. Geo. Mullen and Miss Mullen, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. A. Murdock and 2 children, G. Keating, Chicago, and 140 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 8—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—Frederick Doding, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ditmar, W. A. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hodgson and family, Miss Mary Sawyer, Louis Donner, Charles Emelers John Muhlhemser, Edmund Richter, Emil Zentner, Otto Finnard, Max Sehon, Moritz Bachmann, Mr. and Mrs. John Friedenberg, Charles Geissmar, Miss Ebben Vietor, Capt. H. Douglas Roke, and 237 in the steerage.

DEC. 8—*In steamship Hecla, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. B. Gothal, J. McCutchin, Mrs. McKenzie, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Dickens and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, B. Schneidmann, Mrs. Hartley and daughter, Mr. Doyle, J. S. Harris.

DEC. 8—*In steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool*—Reuben McBride, Reuben McBride, Jr., Judas Dreyfuss, D. G. Mills, R. Walduch, G. Young, Mrs. J. Reinhardt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets.... 4 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 27 | Gov. Island. 6 16 | Hell Gate.... 7 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 8.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Dreyer, Bremen Nov. 23, and Southampton the 26th, with mdse. and 282 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong variable gales during the passage. Nov. 28, lat. 50 20 N., lon. 15 W., spoke Brem. ship Marianne, bound E.; 29th, lat. 50 30 N., lon. 20 W., spoke ship Annie, bound E.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Edmundson, Liverpool Nov. 23, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 280 passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 8, 7:30 A. M., lat. 40 41, lon. 72 46, left the ship Sacramento, of Boston, with mainmast gone, and jury mizzenmast rigged, heading S. W., wind N. W.; had stood by her 32 hours, having her in tow three times, ropes parting each time.

Steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Nov. 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 449 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 4, 4 P. M., lat. 44 51, lon. 54 50, passed one of the National steamers, bound E., with loss of maintopmast; 6th, 10 A. M., lat. 41, lon. 64, passed steamship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapman, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Goodspeed & White. Dec. 6, passed schr. Wide World, from Charleston for Boston, at anchor 2 miles north of Hatteras Light; 7th, 10 A. M., 10 miles south of Cape Henlopen, passed steamship El Cid, hence for Newbern.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, S. C., 53 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Lipnard.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Mercedita, Smith, New-Orleans Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Tybee, Caulking, Galveston Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Key West, Rudolf, Savannah Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Vicksburgh, Hall, Providence.

Brig Webster Kelly, Haskell, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Brig Charlotte Buck, Gott, Glace Bay 16 ds., with coal.

Brig Henry Garrison, Small, Bangor 16 ds., lumber.

Schr. John Walker, Butler, Baltimore, with coal for Fair Haven.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Candage, Port Johnson, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rondout, with cement for Boston.

Schr. Edwin, Littlefield, Jr., Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Sleight, Baltimore. Sld. in co. with brig Minnie Miller, for New-York.

Schr. Warren C. Nelson, Rose, Virginia. Dec. 8, off the Highlands, in a heavy blow, lost part of deck-load of wood.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Worthington, Philadelphia for Fall River.

Schr. Eurotus, Birdsall, Virginia. 6th inst., off Chincoteague, in a heavy blow from S. S. W., lost about five cords of wood from off deck.

Schr. William Harp, Davis, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. J. J. Worthington, Perry, Philadelphia for Dighton.

Schr. Alice B., Parker, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. P. A. Sanders, Carroll, Virginia.

Schr. F. W. Perry, Frisby, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. Clara, Bisley, Philadelphia for New-London.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Garrett, Baltimore.

Schr. J. S. Austin, Davis, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Peters, Virginia.

Schr. Conroy, Higgins, Rondout, cement, for Salem.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W.

Below.

Ship New World, Champion, London Nov. 9; was off Nantucket Dec. 3, and off Fire Island 6th.—(By pilot-boat S. D. Jones.)

A bark, supposed the Minnie, from Boston.

Sailed.

Brig Rocky Glen, for Cadiz; and from Quarantine, Fr. gunboat Bonvert; bark Sierra Nevada, Glasgow.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York, and schr. S. M. Tyler, from Albany.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 8.—Arr. brigs Leonora, from Havana; Gatilio, Trinidad; schrs. Chieftain and Americus, New-York; W. W. Shars, Philadelphia. Sld. steamships Pioneer, for Liverpool; Minnie, New-York; bark Chattanooga, Liverpool; schr. H. A. Hart, Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 8—Arr. steamers Hatteras, New-York for Richmond, and Gen. Rouckes, Baltimore.

Passed out the Capes, ship Alice Vennard, Savannah; bark E. B. Hawes, Liverpool; brigs Iconia, Bremen; Unicorn, Halifax.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 6.—Arr. schr. Marion Draper, Seavey, Gardner for New-York; John E. Davis, Warr. Banger for New-Haven; G. R. C. Gates, (Br.) Cornwallis for New-York; brigs H. S. Seavey, Lee, Bangor for Washington; Ann D., Torey, Georgetown for Boston; Uncle Sam, do.

Sld. schrs. Damon, Emma Brown, Annie May, and brig Marius. Wind N. W.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Fawn, from Cardiff, reported below a few days ago, was seen on the 5th inst. off Fire Island by pilot-boat Mary E. Williams, No. 19.

The bark reported by telegraph as being ashore on the West Bank yesterday, was an error, as there was no bark ashore there.

Wind during the day W. N. W., strong, on account of which there has been very few arrivals by the way of Sandy Hook.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 8.—The Anchor line steamship Hibernia, Capt. Munroe, which left New-York on the 30th ult., has arrived at Moville, on her way to Glasgow.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1867.

WEST INDIES—PUERTO RICO—BUOYS AT SAN JUAN HARBOR.

Official information has been received at this office that the following buoys have been placed at the entrance of San Juan Harbor, Island of Puerto Rico:

Bell and Safety Buoy.—This buoy has been moored in 3½ fathoms, at low-water springs at the mouth of the port, close to the breakers of Cabras Island. The lower part is painted *black* and the upper part *white*. Above the bell is a glass reflector.

The body of the buoy is surrounded by an iron framework, to facilitate the preservation of life from shipwreck.

The buoy lies W. ½ S., distance three cables from Morro Point.

Western Bank Buoys.—Three smaller buoys, painted *black* and *white* alternately, have been placed on the western edge of the channel, near the entrance, in fourteen feet water.

Morro Point Buoy is a large red buoy with a ball, in fifteen feet water, on the edge of the shoal off Morro Point, and lying S. W. 1½ cables from that point.

Beacons.—Three beacons have been placed on the eastern side of the channel. They are surmounted by glass reflectors.

Warping Buoys.—Nine iron barrel-shaped black warping buoys have been placed in the channel, rather nearer the eastern side than the western. These buoys are moored in from six to eight fathoms, low water springs, and range from the entrance to abreast Puntilla. On each buoy is marked the depth of water in which the buoy is moored.

MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SEA.

Buoy off the Mole, Brindisi Harbor.—Official information has been received at this office that a mole is now in the course of construction, extending in a southeasterly direction from the Castello di Maro lighthouse, Brindisi Harbor, and that it is intended to be carried to a distance of 285 yards, 130 of which are now completed. Also, that a *red* buoy, with staff and flag, has been placed E. by S. ⅜ S., distant 285 yards from the same lighthouse.

WEST COAST OF ITALY.

Lights and Buoys at the Extremity of the Mole, Naples.—Also, that since the 15th day of October, 1867, the light on the military mole at Naples has been removed to a tower recently erected on the extremity of the mole, and bearing E. ⅜ S., distant 280 yards from the old position of the light.

The light is a *fixed and flashing* white light, showing a flash every three minutes, elevated 35 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of ten miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the sixth order.

Also, that a light-vessel has been placed 62 yards off the new light-house, to mark the end of the mole in the course of construction.

The light is a *fixed green* light, elevated 30 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of two miles.

The light-vessel has one mast, surmounted by a globe painted with red and white bands.

At a distance of 112 yards from the new light, a buoy, surmounted by a globe painted with *red and white* bands, has been placed to mark the extremity of the stones.

IONIAN SEA.

Lefchimo Point Light-Vessel.—Also, that the light-vessel at Lefchimo Point, Ionian Sea, has been replaced in her former position, and that the light is now exhibited.

BLACK SEA.

Color of Lighthouses near Bosphorus Entrance.—Also, that for the purpose of enabling mariners to distinguish the European from the Asiatic shore, in the vicinity of the entrance of the Bosphorus, they have caused the lighthouse of Kill to be painted *red*, and that of Karabournow to be painted *green*.

[The bearings are magnetic, variation 11 deg. westerly in 1867.]

By order. W. B. SHUCRICK, Chairman.

WARM AND DURABLE

UNDERGARMENTS

AT LOWEST PRICES.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,

NO. 96 BOWERY,
NO. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st., and
NO. 165 FIFTH-AV.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

GREAT SALE OF CLOTHING, AT RAYMOND'S,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 FULTON-ST.

AN IMMENSE STOCK FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE STECK PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, are remarkable for evenness and elasticity of touch, fine and singing quality of tone, great power and durability of construction, as well as neatness of style and beauty of finish. They are acknowledged by all artists as unsurpassed.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine these pianos at the warerooms,

STECK'S HALL,
No. 141 8TH-ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

CULBERT BROTHERS,

NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
PARIS CLOCKS,
GOLD WATCHES,
ALSO PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BLOOM OF YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—GERMAN accordeons, flutinas, concertinas, guitars, musical boxes, the largest and cheapest assortment in the city. Also, the new chromatic scale concertina, (Bandonian,) with 88, 100 and 130 notes.

J. SAENGER, Importer,
No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

Brewster & Co.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

Carriage Builders,

Respectfully announce the opening of their NEW and ELEGANT WAREROOMS on

FIFTH-AVENUE,

Corner 14th-st., opposite Delmonico's.

In making this announcement, Messrs. BREWSTER & CO. beg to assure their friends and the public that with the exception of occasional importations of novelties in carriages from London, Paris and Berlin, no departure will be made from their well-known rule of SELLING VEHICLES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY.

Retaining their old establishment on Broome-st., where for so many years they have maintained the highest reputation for the excellence of their work, and with additional manufacturing facilities, it is their purpose to offer at their warerooms on Fifth-av. an assortment of carriages in the most fashionable styles, and EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO THOSE BUILT TO ORDER. At the same time they would suggest to customers having decided preferences, either in design or finish, that by placing their orders in advance, individual tastes may be best gratified.

As heretofore, the building of Road Wagons will be an important feature of their business, and every effort will be made to maintain the established reputation of the "Brewster Wagon."

To secure to their patrons in other cities equal advantages with those residing in New-York, arrangements have been made with leading carriage-builders in BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, PITTSBURGH and ALBANY, to make good all claims under their guarantee.

Having no connection with any firm bearing a similar name DEALING in carriages on Broadway, they beg their correspondents to be particular in addressing letters intended for the factory to

BREWSTER & CO.,
Broome-st., New-York.

And for the Warerooms, to

Brewster & Co., 5th-av., New-York.

GLORIOUS NEWS

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE GOT TO BUY

CLOTHING.

WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.

ARE SELLING THEIR NEW STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE OF OLD STOCKS.

ONLY HOUSE WHO HAS AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT PANIC PRICES.

NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY.

SPECIALTIES IN GEMS,

AT RETAIL.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST.,

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,

(From Old and New Mines.)

Of rare perfection and brilliancy, embracing all sizes, selected with scrupulous care.

ORIENTAL PEARLS,

Of surpassing beauty and lustre, for bridal occasions.

PRECIOUS STONES.

Emeralds, Sapphires and other precious stones, mounted in novel and attractive styles, exclusively our own.

FINE STONE CAMEOS,

In ONYX, SARDONYX, JASPER, CHALCEDONY, TOPAZ and AMETHYST, carved from classic models in the Vatican and British Museum, the settings of which are rich and in harmony with the subjects.

SPECIALTIES IN WINTER CLOTHING.

Melton and Whitney Overcoats - - -	$15
Walking Jackets -	10
Full Suits - - - -	18

Determined to lead the market in the matter of PRICES as well as STYLES, we call attention to the above list of SPECIALTIES in NEW GOODS now on hand, and in process of manufacture.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

FOR SALE AT

1,141 BROADWAY, Corner 26th-st.

All of the beautiful specimens of sewing exhibited by Wheeler & Wilson at the Paris Exposition were wrought by J. T. ELLIS, No. 1,141 Broadway.

Mr. Ellis will furnish machines and operators to families at their residences.

Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson are pleased to commend the establishment of Mr. Ellis to the public.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 111, Dec. 7, 1867.
31, 57, 46, 19, 9, 26, 25, 64, 69, 76, 39, 68, 34, 36.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 112, Dec. 7, 1867.
22, 2, 6, 38, 16, 40, 66, 71, 73, 46, 21, 33, 27, 41.

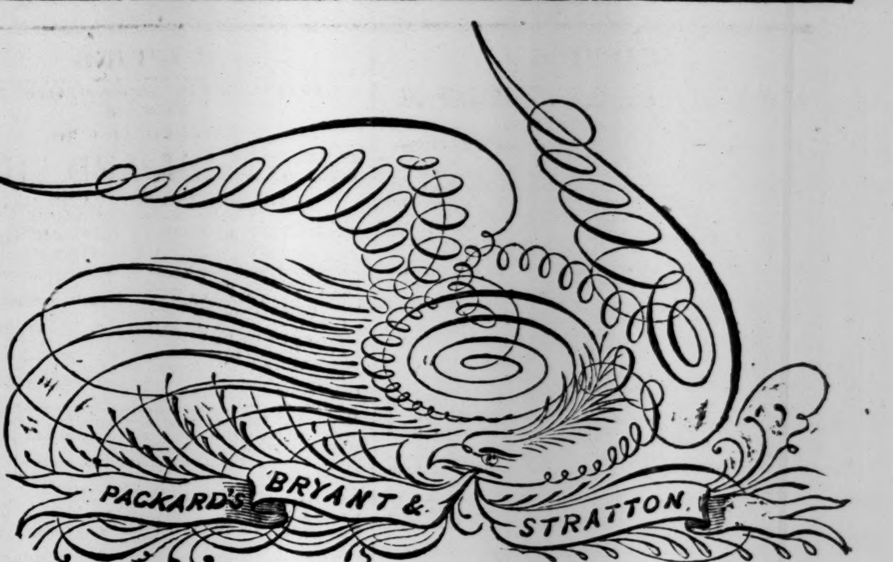
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 11, Dec. 11, 1867.
30, 55, 27, 32, 46, 14, 66, 62, 2, 23, 38, 12, 5.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 12, Dec. 7, 1867.
76, 77, 45, 60, 74, 48, 42, 22, 67, 51, 10, 30, 72, 40.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.



New-York Business College,

Nos. 937 Broadway and 161 Fifth-avenue,

CORNER TWENTY-SECOND-STREET,

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF YOUNG MEN IN BUSINESS AFFAIRS

The history of the NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE has been one of steady, permanent growth, until it has become the largest and most popular private institution in the country. Over 400 students are now in attendance, with ample facilities for 200 more. The departments are all under the personal direction of accomplished and experienced professors, and the course of training, for thoroughness and efficiency, is wholly unequaled.

In the Commercial Department proper

PACKARD'S NEW SYSTEM OF BUSINESS TRAINING

has been recently adopted, with the most excellent results. This system, which is the result of years of study and experiment, is the only scheme of business training yet devised which affords to the student an adequate idea of BUSINESS as it is done in our large commercial centres. It involves the buying and selling of goods in the three main departments of Dry Goods, Groceries and Produce; the receiving and shipping on commission, with all the minutiæ of selling, rendering statements, &c.; the financial management of large concerns, involving all the phases of prosperity and adversity; the closing up of insolvent concerns; the adjustment of insurance in case of fire; the regulating of prices through a novel, but philosophical appliance of the principles of Political Economy; the adjustment of partnership matters, &c., &c. In short, the system is throughout comprehensive, philosophical and efficient, and the test of its excellence lies in the fact that it makes

THOROUGH ACCOUNTANTS.

The collateral branches of study embracing

BOOK-KEEPING.
PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL LAW.
POLITICAL ECONOMY,
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
CORRESPONDENCE, &c.,

are thoroughly and systematically enforced.

To meet the pressing demands, a new department of

PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP

has been organized, under the personal direction of

PROF. JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

author of

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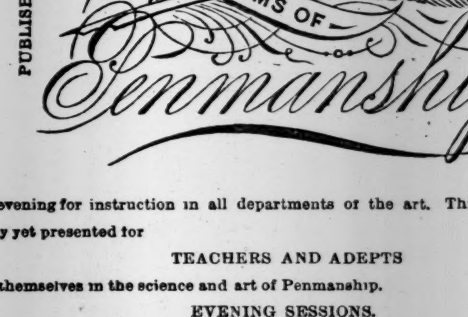

D. APPLETON & CO.

and is open day and evening for instruction in all departments of the art. This arrangement affords the most favorable opportunity yet presented for

TEACHERS AND ADEPTS

who wish to perfect themselves in the science and art of Penmanship.

EVENING SESSIONS.

The second Winter term of Evening Sessions will commence on the 1st of January. Those entering before that period will be charged nothing for the additional time. It must not be forgotten that our evening classes are, in all respects, as efficient as the day classes; and are under the same professional care.

INCREASED RATES OF TUITION.

On and after the 1st day of March next the rates of tuition will be increased twenty-five per cent., owing to important additions to the course of study and general increase of facilities. The New-York College will then be the

CHEAPEST PRIVATE INSTITUTION IN THE COUNTRY.

Students entering before March 1 will obtain LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS at our present rates.

Among the many hundred testimonials at hand, the following from the chief educational officer of the city is submitted as expressing the true relation between our specialty and other laudable educational interests.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
NO. 146 GRAND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1867.

S. S. PACKARD, Esq.,
Principal Business College:

DEAR SIR: You do me no more than justice in assuming the interest I feel in the very laudable enterprise you are prosecuting with so much zeal and ability. Our public schools, and the numerous private seminaries of learning with which the city and country abound, while they confer all the moral and intellectual requisites for the future usefulness and consequent welfare of those confided to their charge, cannot be expected to initiate each or any of their pupils into the specific details and practical operations of the various professions, trades, or occupations they may desire to enter. This important and essential element of education you have undertaken to supply, and I have every reason to believe, from the success you have thus far achieved, and the agencies you have organized, that the object in view will, under your auspices, be fully and effectually attained.

I cheerfully commend the enterprise to the entire regard and confidence of the community, and especially to those who desire to avail themselves of its facilities for a practical course of professional, artistic or mechanical instruction.

Very respectfully,
Your friend,
S. S. RANDALL.

"SUCCESS IN BUSINESS."

At the earnest solicitation of many friends, the undersigned has had beautifully printed and appropriately bound the excellent address of Hon. HORACE GREELEY, on the above topic, delivered before the students at the Cooper Institute on the evening of Oct. 11. This is conceded on all hands to be one of Mr. Greeley's best efforts; and is just what every young man needs. The book contains, besides the address, the best steel-engraved portrait ever produced of the author, together with an exact copy of the following letter, *precisely* as Mr. Greeley wrote it:

OFFICE OF "THE TRIBUNE," NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I very gladly complied with your first, and also with your second invitation to speak to your students and their friends, because I felt that there was something useful to be said, and I hoped that forty years of rugged experience, most of it in this city, had qualified me to try to say it. There are one million young men in our country who need to know what I tried to say.

If, then, you can do more good by printing it, I pray you to do it, in your own way. Yours,

Horace Greeley.

S. S. PACKARD, Esq.

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